The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3265. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

A Most Glorious Victory in Arkansas.

The Combined Rebel Army Under Price, McCulloch, Van Dorn, and McIntosh, Defeated.

A Desperate Battle, Lasting Three Days.

FINAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

OUR CAVALRY IN FULL PURSUIT.

Capture of Guns, Flags, Provisions, &c., in Large Quantities.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded One Thousand.

THAT OF THE ENEMY STILL LARGER.

St. Louis, Monday, March 10.

The following is an official dispatch to Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

The army of the Southwest, under Gen. Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at *one thousand!* That of the enemy was still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy. (Signed)

H. W. Halleck, Major-General.

THE SOUTHWESTERN ARMY AND ITS MOVEMENTS.

St. Louis, Monday, March 10.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Cross Hollows, Ark., Saturday, March 1.

Vigorous reconnoissances are kept up to watch the enemy's movements, and foraging parties are active in obtaining supplies. Pork and beef are purchased in the vicinity in abundance, and about half the quantity of flour required is obtained in the same manner, and all our forage.

Price, whose retreat is acknowledged on all hands to have been ably conducted, has found refuge in Boston Mountains. From two deserters who came into camp yesterday, it is ascertained that he is encamped on Cove Creek road, while McCulloch is posted one and a half miles distant. The latter had burnt the village near the Indian frontier, known as Caul Hill. The supplies of the rebel army are obtained from Van Buren.

It is stated on good authority that Price and McCulloch had a violent quarrel before leaving Cross Hollows.

At Fayetteville we found all the telegraphic dispatches up to the time of the evacuation by the rebels. A dispatch from McIntosh to Hebbert, in command at Cross Hollows, urges him to press forward and reinforce Price at Springfield at all hazards, as that point is important to be held by the Confederates.

Ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri, who opened a recruiting office at Springfield for the rebels previous to Price's departure, was the first to reach Fayetteville, where he stopped several days.

The clemency of Gen. Curtis, and judicious policy inaugurated in relation to the treatment of the citizens of Benton County, is bringing its reward in the general confidence already showing indications of being restored among fugitives who fled at our approach. Confederate bills, which were 25 cents discount on our arrival in Benton County, have suddenly become valueless, and the inhabitants refuse to take them.

Maj. Wright learns that the citizens of Keetsville knew of the intended attack on that place, and communicated the intelligence to the rebels, but kept all intimation of it from Capt. Montgomery. On the afternoon before the fight, the ladies of the village left, one by one, and during the attack all were out. Maj. Wright learns that there are 5,500 rebels in Cedar County and in Dade County, Mo. These parties are committing depredations, and swearing vengeance against Union men.

The health of the troops has been good, particularly on the march.

THE CHASE AFTER PRICE.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE REAR GUARD—A REPULSE—McCULLOCH'S WINTER QUARTERS—RELICS—BURNING OF BENTONVILLE AND FAYETTEVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Halleck, Arkansas, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1862.

We are at the head waters of the Osage Creek, and about 20 miles from the Cherokee nation, having marched about 250 miles into the heart of Secessia. Skirmishing between our advance guard and the rear of Gen. Price, began about five miles north of Springfield, and has continued up to this time. Our column is under the command of Acting Major-Gen. Curtis, assisted by Gens. Sigel, Rains and Asboth. We have about 20,000 men and 70 pieces of artillery. We have captured in all about 70 prisoners, but no part of Price's train or ammunition.

The results of the skirmishing thus far have been unimportant. In the sharpest attack, a cavalry charge, we lost nine killed and about twelve wounded. The enemy's battery was so well served and securely planted that our men were compelled to retire.

The reports have been that Price was to make a stand at the old battle-ground of Wilson's Creek. This is a very strong point. Many evidences of the conflict of Aug. 10 are traceable.

It now reported that Price and McCulloch have made up their differences and have joined hands and forces, and are to make a stand at Boston Mountain or on the Arkansas River. This is probably not reliable. Gen. Van Dorn is said to have taken the command with a body of 2,000 cavalry.

In Cross Hollows, four miles from this point, McCulloch's army had their Winter quarters; $35,000 were expended alone for the lumber used in the construction of barracks and stables, which were of the most comfortable kind, extending in a straight line more than half a mile. A beautiful parade-ground, a fine stream of pure water, and a grist-mill, were near by. The barracks, with their contents, and large quantities of commissary stores and camp furniture, were burned a few days since, when the rebels heard the booming of Yankee cannon through these mountainous regions. The stables are still standing, and the mill is grinding secession wheat and corn for Union troops. About 100 blooded game cocks, with silver gaffs, are all that is left to show that this has been made classic ground.

Price and his army have industriously reported through this whole country the wrongs which would be inflicted upon the unprotected persons who remained at home, and the consequence has been that men, women and children are fleeing from us as though the angel of destruction were our attendant. A few days ago, when our troops entered the town of Bentonville, the women shrieked and fainted with terror, and would not believe that they would not all be butchered at once. We are now waiting for our commissary trains and some reinforcements, when we shall move on; but all hopes of bagging the man who *never retreats* are abandoned. By the march of the two armies the country is left in ruin and desolation.

Bentonville and most of Fayetteville have been laid in ashes—the first by our men, because one of their comrades, who had been taken prisoner, was found in a sink with his brains dashed out. The latter the enemy have burned, with large quantities of powder and ammunition.

To-day the weather is like the middle of April in New-York, although it has been quite cold. The roads are very muddy, and rapid movements will be impossible without some improvement. No New-Yorker can imagine how we live here. Our bills of fare would astonish, if not disgust some of our epicures. Facilities for writing are limited. A report is in circulation that one of our commissary trains has been cut off. One of our messengers, with mail and dispatches, has never been heard from.

ST. LOUIS.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK

Their Lines Along the Potomac Being Withdrawn.

Evacuation of Centreville, Winchester, and Other Important Points.

Their Batteries on the Lower Potomac Deserted.

EVIDENCES OF A GREAT PANIC.

Splendid Pieces of Artillery Left in Position.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, March 10.

My dispatch last night stated that the appearance of rebel scouts near Vienna was a feint, to cover their retreat. The latter part of the message failed to reach you—why, I know not, as it would have informed you of the great event that to-day convulses Washington—the general abandonment by the rebels of their Potomac line of defences.

From Winchester on the west, to the Cockpit batteries on the east, covering a front of one hundred miles, the rebels have precipitately withdrawn. Their retreat bears many evidences of a panic. Splendid guns were left in position in the Potomac batteries—some of them spiked, some not harmed. Valuable ammunition and stores were left at some places, that came into quiet possession of our troops. It can hardly be doubted that their wary leaders, as usual, obtained full information from traitors among us of the impending advance of our great army, and that they fled to get out of danger.

There seems to be uncertainty to-night whether the rebels have evacuated Manassas, but they are certainly gone from Centreville—at all events, after a diligent search in the extensive trenches there, late this afternoon, none were found.

Civilization and improvement follow the enemy's retreat from the Potomac. Seven miles of telegraph were built and put in operation to-day, southward in Dixie.

The contrabands and fugitives who have escaped the rebel lines and report their retreat, say they are retreating to Gordonsville, but it is doubted whether they can attempt a stand there. They will hardly stop short of Richmond, and they will not be allowed to tarry long there.

There are many theories of the rebel retreat. Some suppose that their purpose is to throw thei whole army on Burnside and annihilate him; but to surrender all Virginia to gain a partial victory is not sensible warfare. The probability is that the army is so reduced by the refusal of men to reënlist, that Davis finds it folly to attempt to hold Virginia.

Our Government takes no step backward, and Virginia will soon be as free from rebel armies as Tennessee, and a Provisional State Government will be peacefully erected, with, perhaps, John Minor Botts for Governor.

The radicals are sorry to gain so much without losing many thousand soldiers at Manassas, but the soldiers' families will be satisfied.

To-day was the most animated and exciting that Washington has seen since last July. The streets were early crowded with cavalcades, and horses at all the livery stables rose rapidly to nearly double their former price. Newspaper reporters swarmed thickly forth, and expressed an ardent desire and intention which they had long held in check to visit the memorable plains of Bull Run. Numbers of them, doubtless, will sleep to-night near that field of battle.

Persons visiting Washington on business with the head of the Government need not apprehend that they will find "Old Abe" absent and playing soldier in front of Richmond, as the *Tribune* repeatedly intimates. The President's signature being necessary to give efficacy to the acts of Congress for the support and prosecution of the war, it is believed he will continue his duties here—at least till Congress adjourns.

It rained slightly in the early part of to-day, but the day closed beautifully. The earth is greatly dried within ten days, and the roads in Virginia are said to be rapidly hardening.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Monday, March 10.

It is rumored and believed here that the rebel army is retreating from Centreville and Manassas.

Lieut. Wise, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in his official report to the Navy Department, confirms the rumors of the abandonment of the rebel batteries at Cockpit, Shipping and other points along the Potomac, and also the burning of the steamer *Page* and other rebel craft.

COMMODORE DUPONT'S OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Diagram Showing Brunswick, Ga., its Harbor and Channel, and its Relation to the Adjoining Islands and Coast.

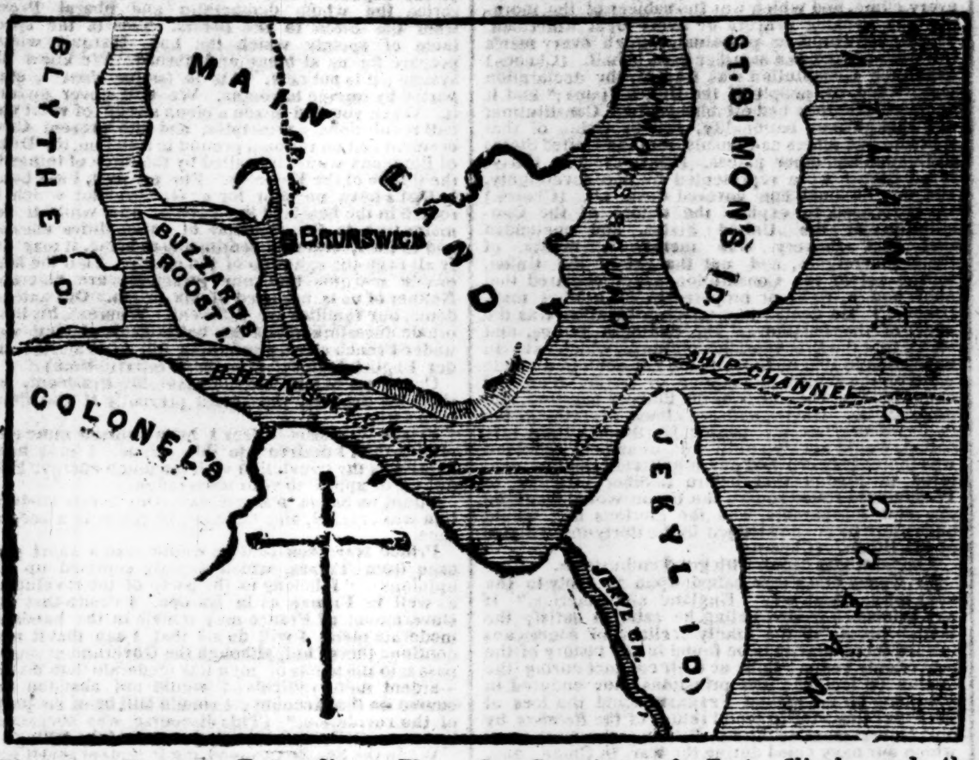
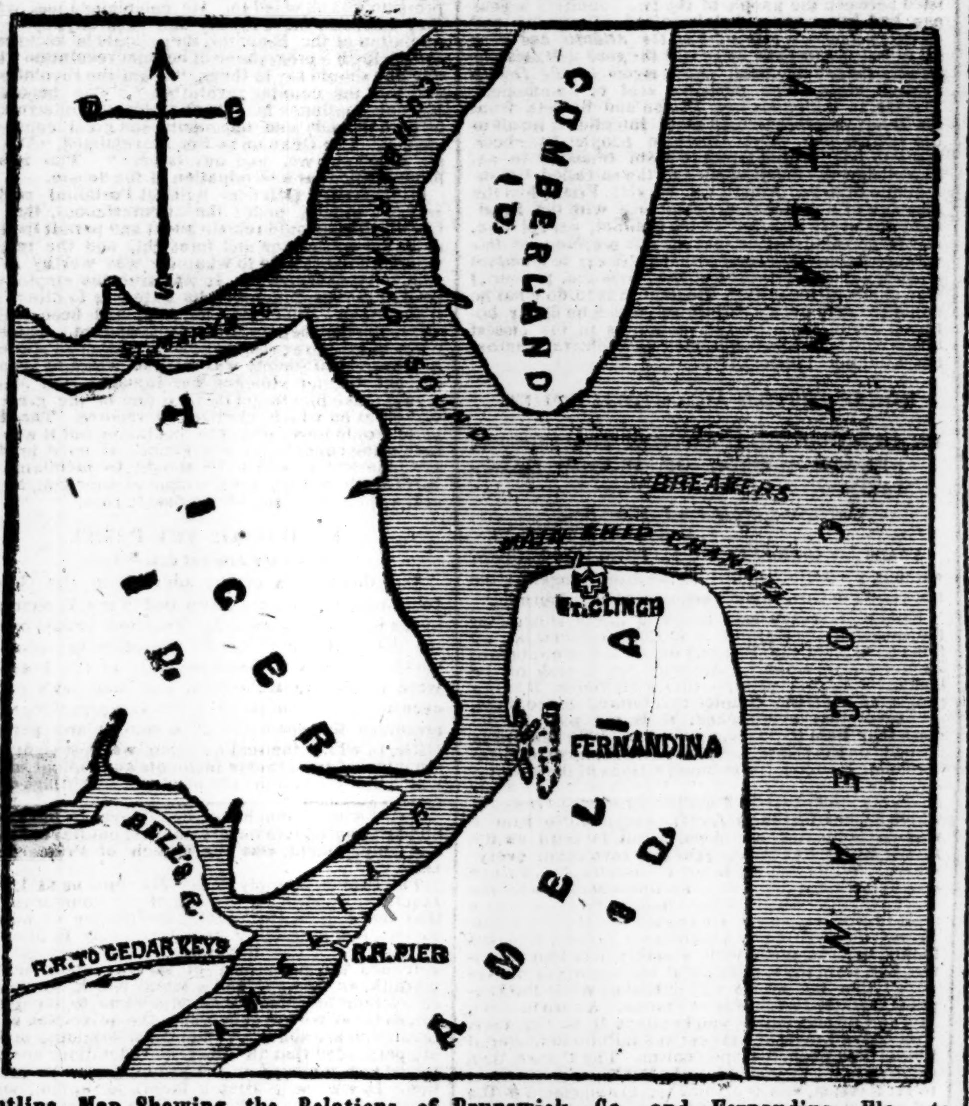
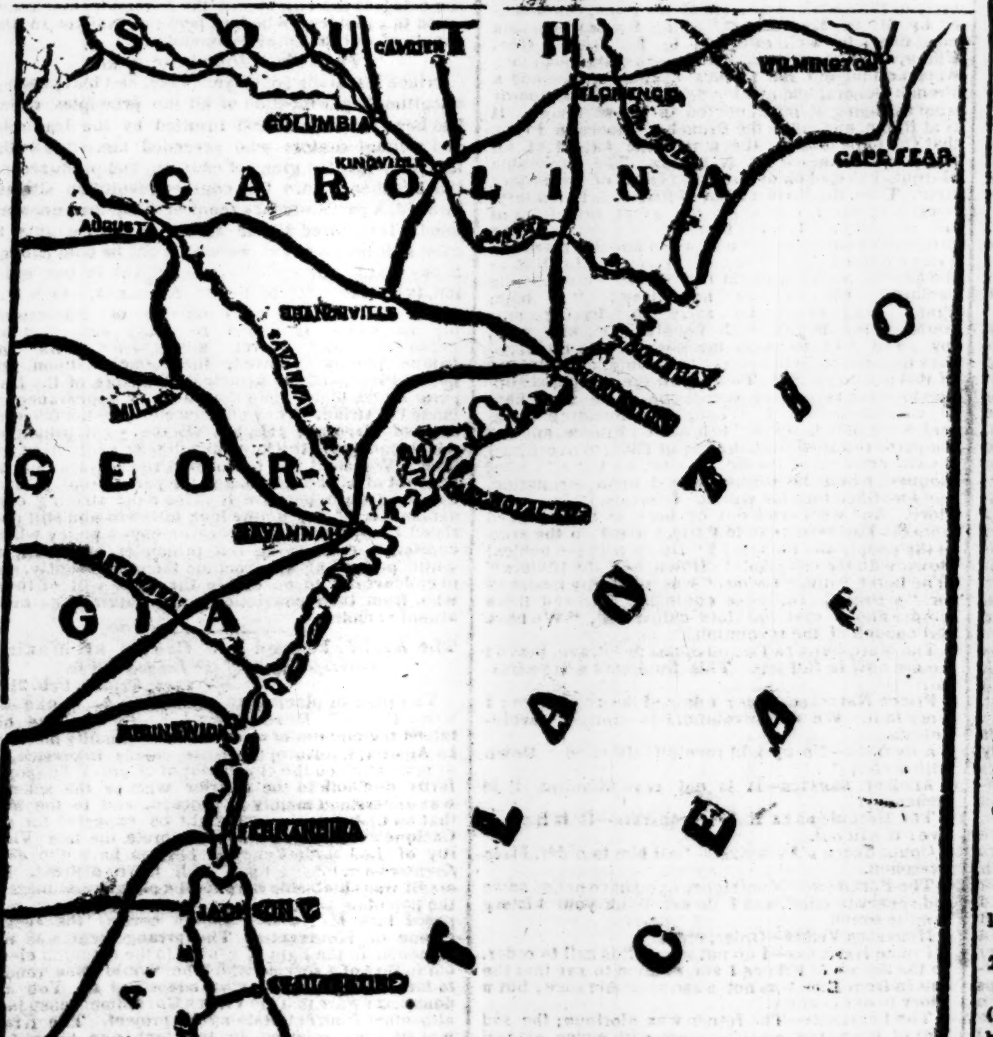


Diagram Showing Fernandina, Fla., the Location of Fort Clinch, and the Character of the Adjoining Coast.



Outline Map Showing the Relations of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., to Each Other, and to the Contiguous Regions.



RUMORED EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

Charlestown, Va., Monday, March 10.

It is currently rumored and believed that Winchester was fully evacuated yesterday.

A reconnoissance is out this morning to ascertain the facts.

The intelligence from other quarters greatly encourages all friends of the Union, as indicating a speedy termination of hostilities.

Charlestown, Va., Monday, March 10.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Winchester has been evacuated by the rebels. The prominent places between here and Winchester are occupied by our troops.

THE EVACUATION OF CENTREVILLE AND WINCHESTER CONFIRMED.

Washington, Monday, March 10.

There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centreville, Winchester and other important points, indicating a general falling back of their forces

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST

Brilliant Successes of the Fleet Under Commodore Dupont.

Capture of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.

Inglorious Flight of the Rebels from Both Places.

Cannon and Munitions of War Captured.

Old Fort Clinch "Retaken, Held and Possessed."

An Exciting Race Between a Gunboat and a Railroad Train.

Baltimore, Monday, March 10.

The United States steam gunboat *Alabama*, Capt. Lanier, arrived here this morning, direct from Fernandina, Fla., bringing Capt. Davis, late Flag-Officer of the South Atlantic Squadron, as bearer of dispatches from Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department, announcing the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick by the fleet under his command.

We are indebted to Capt. Davis for an outline of the operations of the fleet since it left Port Royal about the 1st of March, on what was announced as an important expedition, the place of destination having been held back at the request of the Government.

The first point of the coast approached by the fleet was the town of Brunswick, Ga., the enemy abandoning their works and precipitately flying at the approach of the gunboats. It was taken possession of, and gunboats left in charge. This gives the Government the control of the whole coast of Georgia from South Carolina to Florida.

Brunswick being disposed of, the fleet moved twenty miles further to Cumberland Sound, the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina, Fla. The fleet entered Cumberland Sound in the following order:

The *Mohican*, Flagship of Com. Dupont,

The *Ottawa*.	The *James Adger*.
The *Seminole*.	The *Florida*.
The *Pawnee*.	The *Seneca*.
The *Flag*.	The *Huron*.
The *Bienville*.	The *Pembina*.
The *Alabama*.	

They were followed by the small armed steamers *Isaac Smith*, *Potomska*, *Penguin* and *Ellen*. Next came the armed revenue cutter *Henrietta*, and armed transports *Empire City*, *Boston*, *Belvidere*, *Star of the South*, *George's Creek*, and the brig *Gen. Wright*.

When the expedition came in sight of Fort Clinch the rebels were discerned making hasty flight, but they fired two or three shots from the barbette guns of the fort. The shells of the fleet, however, caused a hasty evacuation, and Fort Clinch was immediately taken possession of, and the flag of the Union raised on an old staff which has been so long disgraced by traitor colors.

This is the first of the old Southern forts of the Union that has been recovered since the proclamation of President Lincoln, declaring they must all be restored to the Union.

As the fleet approached the fort a train of cars was observed leaving Fernandina, and, as the track runs some three miles along the shore of the Sound, Commodore Dupont sent one of the gunboats in pursuit of her. An exciting race took place, the steamer throwing shells at the flying train, some of them falling in such close proximity that some of the fleeing rebels jumped from it, and took to the bush. Among the latter is said to have been late Senator Yulee, of Florida, accompanied by his servant. The train of course outrun the gunboat, and thus escaped.

The old casemated Fort Clinch having been taken possession of, the Union flag was speedily raised. From the eight rebel earthworks abandoned by the enemy twelve large guns fell into our possession, including one immense rifled gun, of 120 pounds calibre. Five of them were found in Fort Clinch, and the others were in the earthworks. The rebels had hastily removed a portion of their guns, which were said to be at St. Johns further up the Sound. An expedition was preparing to go up and capture them, when the *Alabama* sailed. Considerable ammunition was also captured, and the same evening the rebel steamer *Darlington*, loaded with wagons, ammunition and camp equipage, was also captured while endeavoring to escape.

The expedition accomplished its mission on the 4th of March, the anniversary of the inauguration of President Lincoln.

The troops of Gen. Wright were landed, and Commodore Dupont handed over to his possession the forts and earthworks, which were quickly garrisoned.

Most of the male inhabitants of Fernandina had fled, and the city was also taken possession of. This has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels, a large number of vessels having run the blockade from here.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SUCCESSES.

Washington, Monday, March 10.

The Navy Department has received the following:

Baltimore, March 10.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

I arrived this morning, and will come on in the next (four o'clock) train. The enemy has abandoned his heavy fortifications at St. Simons and Brunswick Georgia. Fort Clinch and Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, are ours.

(Signed,) C. H. DAVIS, Captain U. S. N.

Senator Grimes to-day read a dispatch announcing the capture of St. Marys and Fernandina, Fla., and St. Simons and Brunswick, Ga.

Fort Clinch and Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, are ours.

REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT.

Capt. Davis, late Fleet-Captain of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived here to-night, bringing an official dispatch from Commodore Dupont, of which the following is a copy:

Flag-ship Mohican, Harbor of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.

Sir: I had the honor to inform you in my last dispatch that the expedition for Fernandina was equipped, and waiting only for suitable weather to sail from Port Royal. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am in full possession of Cumberland Island and the Sound of Fernandina, and Amelia Island, and the river and Town of St. Mary's.

I sailed from Port Royal on the last day of February, in the *Wabash*, and on the 2d inst., entered Cumberland Sound by St. Andrew's Inlet, in the *Mohican*, Commander S. W. Gordon, on board of which ship I have hoisted my flag. The fleet comprised the following vessels, sailing in the order in which they are named: *Ottowa*, *Mohican*, accompanied by the *Ellen*, *Seminole*, *Pawnee*, *Pocahontas*, *Flag*, *Florida*, *James Adger*, *Bienville*, *Alabama*, *Keystone State*, *Seneca*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *Isaac Smith*, *Penguin*, *Potomska*, the armed cutter *Henrietta*, the armed transport *McClellan*, the latter having on board the battalion of marines, under the command of Major Reynolds, and the transports *Empire City*, *Marion*, *Star of the South*, *Belvidere*, *Boston*, and *George's Creek*, containing a brigade under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wright.

We came to anchor in Cumberland Sound, at 10½ on the morning of the 2d, to make an examination of the channel, and wait for the tide. Here I learned from a contraband, who had been picked up at sea by Commander Lanier, and from the neighboring residents on Cumberland Island, that the rebels had abandoned in haste the whole of the defences of Fernandina, and were even at that moment retreating from Amelia Island, carrying with them such of their munitions as their precipitate flight would allow.

The object of carrying the whole fleet through Cumberland Sound was to burn the heavy works on the south end of the Cumberland, and the north end of Amelia Island. But on receiving this intelligence, I detached the gunboats and armed steamers of light draft from the main line, and placing them under the command of Commander P. Drayton, of the steam-sloop *Pawnee*, I ordered them to push through the Sound at the utmost speed to save public and private property from threatened destruction, to prevent poisoning wells, and to put a stop to all those outrages, by the perpetration of which, the leaders of this nefarious war, hope to drive and exasperate the Southern people.

In the meantime I went out of the Sound and came by the sea to the main entrance of this harbor. In consequence of bad weather, I was unable to cross the bar till this morning. Commander Drayton, accompanied by H. R. P. Rodgers, with the armed launches and cutters, and the small armed companies from the *Wabash*, had arrived several hours before me. Immediately on his entering the harbor, Commander Drayton sent Lieut. White, of the *Ottawa*, to hoist the flag on Fort Clinch, the first of the National forts, on which the ensign of the Union has resumed its proper place since the first proclamation of the President of the United States was issued. A few scattering musket shots were fired from the town by the flying enemy, when it was discovered that a railroad train was about to start. Commodore Drayton, on board the *Ottawa*, and Lieut.-Commanding Stevens, chased this train for two miles, and fired several shells at it, aiming at the locomotive, some of which took effect. It was reported that the Hon. David Yulee, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida, escaped from this train and took to the bush.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers pushing ahead with the launches, captured the Rebel steamer *Darlington*, containing military stores, army wagons, mules, forage, &c., and fortunately secured the drawbridge, which was held during the night by the second launch of the *Wabash*. There were passengers, women and children, in the *Darlington*, and the brutal Captain suffered her to be fired upon, and refused to hoist a white flag, notwithstanding the entreaties of the women. No one was injured. I send the Captain of the steamer home a prisoner. His name is Jacob Brock. He is a native of Vermont, but he has been a resident of Florida for twenty-three years.

The same night Commander C. R. P. Rodgers ascended the St. Mary's with the *Ottawa*, and took possession of the town, driving out a picket of the enemy's cavalry. Early in the morning the town of Fernandina was also occupied by a party of seamen and marines from Commander Drayton's command. In both places the inhabitants had fled, by order, it is said, of the rebel authorities. A company of seamen and marines, under Lieut. Miller, was sent from the *Mohican* to hold Fort Clinch. It is reported to me by Lieutenant-Commanding Downes, of the *Huron*, that the whole structure of the railroad on the Fernandina side, including the swinging drawbridge, is quite uninjured.

The rebels have done some damage by fire to the tressle work on the other side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. Several locomotives, baggage cars, tenders, freight cars, and some other property besides that found in the steamer *Darlington*, have been recovered.

The whole number of guns discovered up to this time is thirteen, embracing heavy 32-pounders, 8-inch guns, and one 80 and one 120-pounder rifled guns. The towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina are uninjured. I visited the town, Fort Clinch, and the earthworks on the sea face of the island. It is impossible to look at these preparations for a vigorous defence without being surprised that they should have been voluntarily deserted. The batteries on the north and northeast shores are as complete as art can make them. Six are well concealed and protected by ranges of sand-hills in front, contain a perfect shelter for the men, and are so small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and by the varied contour of the land, that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance. A battery of six guns, though larger, and affording, therefore, a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. The batteries and the heavy guns mounted on Fort Clinch command all the turnings of the main ship channel, and rake an approaching enemy. Beside them, there was another battery of four guns on the south end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside the bar. The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shoalness of the bar would have added to the defences by keeping the approaching vessels a long time exposed to fire, under great disadvantages, and when the ships of an enemy had passed all these defences, they would have to encounter a well constructed and naturally masked battery at the town, which commands the access to the the inner anchorage.

We are told that Gen. Lee pronounced the place perfectly defensible. We are not surprised at this, if true. We captured Port Royal, but Fernandina and Fort Clinch have been given to us.

We had, in the expedition, Mr. W. H. Dennis, an assistant in the Coast Survey, who possessed accurate local knowledge of a part of the ground we passed over, of which indeed he had made the topographical map under the direction of the superintendent. He was zealous and active, and it gives me pleasure to mention him. The *Empire City*, on board of which was Gen. Wright, grounded on the bar. As soon as he arrived, in another steamer, immediate steps were taken to transfer to him the forts and all authority and possession on the land.

I desire to speak here of the harmonious counsels, and candid coöperation, which have marked throughout my intercourse with the able officer. Our plans of action have been matured by mutual consultation, and have been carried into execution by mutual help.

I take great pleasure in reminding the Department that one principal and ultimate object of the Naval Expedition, which I have the honor to command, was in the first conception to take and keep under control the whole line of sea coast of Georgia, knowing, to use the language of the original paper, "that the naval power that controls the seacoast of Georgia, controls the State of Georgia."

The report that the fortifications at St. Simons armed with heavy columbiads, had been abandoned, which first reached me at Port Royal, is confirmed. This being the case, the entire seacoast of Georgia is now either actually in my possession or under my

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in London.

Speech of the American Minister.

Interesting Episode in the House of Commons.

Proposed Reforms of International Law.

The Debate in the French Senate on the Address to the Throne.

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN QUARREL.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Important Commercial and Monetary Intelligence.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices are four days later.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 24th ultimo.

Gibraltar advices to the 18th of January state that the *Sumter* was still in Gibraltar Bay, with no signs of departure. The *Tuscarora* was in the Spanish waters off Algesiras.

A letter from Hyères, south of France, dated 16th of February, asserts that the *Sumter* had appeared in the roads off that place—much to the alarm of the National vessels which were loading salt in the neighborhood. This assertion is clearly refuted by the Gibraltar advices. A Madrid telegram, of the 25th says: "The Captain of the *Sumter* has been arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, and of the commander of the *Tuscarora*, who went for that purpose to Tangiers."

In the House of Lords on the 24th, the proceedings were unimportant.

In the House of Commons a singular episode took place. Lord Palmerston stated that during the debate on the 21st ultimo, the Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, had used expressions which The O'Donoghue had considered personally offensive and insulting to himself. The O'Donoghue took no notice of the expressions at the time, but he (Palmerston) was given to understand that results out of the House might ensue. As this would involve a breach of privilege, he wrote a letter to Sir Robert Peel, warning him of the impending trouble, and cautioning him against making himself a party to the breach of privilege. In the course of Saturday, the 22d, communications took place which led to a request that Sir Robert Peel would name a friend. At his (Palmerston's) request, he was that friend, but not, of course, with the design of arranging a hostile meeting. He was subsequently called upon by Maj. Gavin, the friend of The O'Donoghue, and explained to that gentleman that a breach of the privileges of the House could not be permitted, and that it was his intention to state the facts to the House and leave the question in its hands.

The Speaker called upon The O'Donoghue to express his regret for what had occurred.

Maj. Gavin explained his part in the transaction, and said that Sir Robert Peel had refused to retract anything that he had stated. The cause of offence was Sir Robert's allusion to the late meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin, got up by "mannikin traitors," and to which no one of respectability responded.

The O'Donoghue, after some little pressure from the Speaker, made the required apology to the House, but in doing so he uttered some insulting taunts toward Sir Robert Peel.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th ult., Mr. Horsfall gave notice that on the 11th of March, he would move that the present state of international maritime law, as it concerns belligerents and neutrals, is undefined, unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The frigate *St. George*, having on board Prince Alfred arrived at Queenstown, on the 25th, and the Prince immediately started for Osborne.

The report of the Great Ship Company, preparatory to the general meeting, is published. It exhibits an excess of expenses over receipts of £5,660 (exclusive of the September voyage.) Her hull is pronounced perfectly sound, and she is being repaired with all speed—the intention being to send her to New-York again, as soon as she can be got ready.

The general opinion at Paris appears to be that the tendency of the debates in the Senate is to consolidate the alliance between the Government and the Liberal or Republican party.

About 2,000 workmen proceeded to the Place de la Bastille on the 24th, but when attempting to march round the column of July, were dispersed by the police. There was no resistance or outcry, and the men sought consolation in the wine shops.

The French Government had authorized the General Maritime Company to purchase steamers in England for the line between France and Mexico about to be established.

The *Moniteur*, with Prince Napoleon's first speech and an account of the tumultuous actions which it produced, had been posted on the walls at Paris and extensively and eagerly read by the working classes.

The Bourse was very firm on the 25th. Three per cent. Rentes closed at 70.60; 4½ per cent. Rentes rose to 100.40.

In the Italian Chamber, on the 25th, Signor Mordini inquired if the Ministry had received information of insults offered to the Italian Consul by his fellow countrymen at Malta. Baron Ricasoli replied that he had just received a report of insults offered by reactionary agents of the Bourbon party. He had requested an explanation upon the matter from the English Government and had claimed protection for Italian subjects. The ancient friendship of England for Italy was a guarantee that ample satisfaction would be given.

A telegram from the Piræus states that the insurgents who occupied the Citadel of Nauplia, had demanded permission to capitulate, and that the revolt would thus be subdued. It was believed that the King would change his Ministry, and then dissolve the Chambers.

The Charter of the Austrian Bank had been renewed for a term of twenty-five years, and the Government was to obtain in return an unredeemable loan at 2 per cent.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the commercial treaty between France and Prussia had been signed.

The *National Zeitung* of Berlin states that in the sitting of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the "German Question," Count Bernstorff said the point of view from which the Government regards this question is exhibited in the well-known recent notes. The Government of the King recognizes that the necessity of the Union of the German States under one single head in military and diplomatic affairs, is bound up with parliamentary representation, but as the realization of such a Union depends upon negotiations, it is impossible to enter into further details concerning it. The Government recognizes that the Chamber is at present called upon to express an opinion respecting this question, and will welcome a declaration in accordance with its own views, especially in the proposals of the Grabow Party. The motion of the Party of Progress, although harmonizing in direction with that of the Grabow Party, is based upon assumptions in point of principle which the Government is unable to adopt.

An imperial decree has been promulgated, granting religious freedom and exemption from taxation and military service to emigrants settling in Russia.

Advices from Warsaw state that an ordinance of the Governor of Poland had been issued, ordering that neither judicial investigations nor arrests for offences committed prior to the state of siege shall in future take place.

All the Councillors of the districts and towns of Russian Poland are to reënter upon their public duties on the 15th of March.

The mails, with dates from Calcutta to Jan. 22, and Hong Kong, Jan. 15, had reached England. The American portion was forwarded per *Hammonia via* Southampton.

The news has been partially anticipated. The commercial reports from India commence by stating that at Calcutta there are not more cheering accounts to give of Manchester goods, but rather the reverse. Contrary to reports by the last mail or two, there are dull accounts of the Freight market, caused by the absence of news as to the settlement of the Anglo-American crisis, but the long expected telegram had arrived just before the departure of the mail. The Chinese rebels not only obtained possession of Ningpo, but were believed to have taken the important inland city of Hangchow. The streets of Ningpo are represented as literally strewn with the dead bodies of the natives.

Tranquillity prevailed at Japan, and the British Consul had modified the stringency of some of his recent regulations for the guidance of British residents. Exchange at Calcutta was quoted 2s. ½d.; at Canton, 4s. 6¼d., and at Shanghai, 6s. 1½d.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the horrible scenes enacted by the Chinese rebels, insinuates that there is cause for intervention.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ABROAD.

INTERESTING CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

SPEECHES OF THE AMERICAN MINISTERS, BISHOP McILVAINE, HON. FREEMAN MORSE, CYRUS W. FIELD, &C., &C.

From the London News, Feb. 24.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated by a public breakfast at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, when about 170 ladies and gentlemen, principally Americans resident in London, sat down to a sumptuous feast. The Right Rev. C. P. M'Ilvaine, D.D., Bishop of Ohio, presided. Among those present were—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister; Mr. C. L. Wilson and Mr. B. Moran, Secretaries of the United States Legation; Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States consul; Mr. Wm. Moran, United States Consul at Bayonne; Mr. W. Wilkins, Vice-consul at Cronstadt; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, &c.

Letters of apology, regretting inability to be present, were read from Earl Spencer, Mr. Dayton the American Minister at Paris, Mr. M. Gibson, M. P., Mr. Bright, M. P., Mr. Scholefield, M. P., M. Louis Kossuth, Dr. Winslow, and several other persons.

The Chairman proposed the first toast, "The Memory of Washington," one around whom all their hearts were concentrated; and called on Mr. Adams, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, to respond to it.

Mr. Adams arose, and was received with great applause. He said: It is with great pleasure that I, an American citizen in a far-off land, meet so many of my countrymen on an occasion like this. To do honor to the memory of Washington is no more than our duty. [Hear.] There have been more brilliant geniuses, sages more profound, more extraordinary warriors, more aspiring politicians, more enthusiastic patriots; but in the happy mixture of all these qualities to conduce to the formation of a true hero, there is no mortal man so great as Washington. Called at the time when he was without experience, and suddenly, to military command, he found himself charged with the burden, not of commanding, but of creating an army without funds, with miserable arms, and unprovided with any of the munitions of war, and in the face of an enemy fully supplied with all those necessaries. His successes were not like those of Napoleon, who wielded his legions to throw them over to fortune. His conduct was rather like that of Fabius; he was always maintaining and husbanding his resources, and preparing himself for every trial by which he might be attacked by patience and perseverance. His history gives but few brilliant victories, but it gives better results, for he returned his army to the bosom of his people, and yet left his people free. [Cheers.] After seven long years of trial his country remained exhausted, dispirited, and in some confusion, and then with a grace peculiar to him he turned to the emergency, and developed himself in a new character. Under his auspices the people ultimately established a Government, and by acclamation called upon him to undertake the duty of setting it in motion. Accepting the task with that noble spirit which always guided his actions, he met difficulties, not of the same kind as he had in the field, but quite equal in degree. [Hear.] Convulsions, both domestic and foreign, occurred of a character to alarm the stoutest heart, yet by patience and perseverance he carried his country on nobly, and formed his government on a basis that lasted, without exception, for 75 years. It may be well for us to reflect upon this occasion with respect to the condition in which the country is involved. For the first time that danger, which had been foreseen, and against which he guarded us most urgently, has fallen upon us, and a spirit has been developed among us that is determined to rule or to ruin. [Cheers.] In this contingency I think I can speak from knowledge when I say that there was no possibility of avoiding this struggle—[hear]—that the spirit which carried on this attack was one of an aggressive nature, and left for the Government no alternative but to yield or to overcome. It carried with it the proposition that some men are born to rule over their fellow-men with a prescriptive right. That involved a question for which we have always contended, and which we could not give up without giving up the freedom of the people. [Cheers.] We, therefore, could not give up the contest to which we were bound by every tie to our country. I know the sacrifices which it will cost—men, money, and perhaps confusion and chaos for a time—but that is the very reason why, upon this day, we are called upon to look back and remember how those who went before us won and overcame. [Cheers.] Let us, then, remember on this day that, perhaps, we are going through a purification of fire, by which, looking to the guide of the revolution whose memory we celebrate to-day, we may come out better enabled to continue in greater perfection the system that has been handed down to us. [Cheers.] Let us then trust that, by cultivating the same virtues of patience and perseverance in the path of right, we may emulate in some degree the great acts of his historic life. [Great cheering.]

The Rev. J. Simpkinson, rector of Brington, in Northamptonshire, the birthplace and home of the Washington family, gave a number of interesting historical details respecting the ancestors of George Washington. He expressed his conviction that the family arms of the Washingtons was the original of the Stars and Stripes which formed the National flag of America. He traced the history of Lawrence Washington, a barrister, who left his legal pursuits and devoted himself to sheep farming, became Mayor of Northampton, formed an alliance with the Spencer family, and obtained at the dissolution of the monasteries the manor of Sulgrave. A time of depression followed, from which the Washingtons were relieved by the marriage of one of the family with the sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. He next traced the Washingtons with their family, like "rabbit-starters," in and about the palace of James I., in London—a young Washington, he said, was page to Charles during his mission to Madrid to woo the Infanta, and the part which the family played in the civil wars, and their heroic defence of Bristol and Colchester against the parliamentary forces, and traced the career of other members of the family until the departure of Washington for America in 1657. Of George Washington, the reverend gentleman said that his character was superior to ambition, pride, or vanity, and he compared him in these respects to the late Prince Consort, or to William the Silent of Orange. *In conclusion, he trusted that the citizens of America would follow the illustrious example which Washington had set them, and take as their guide the three stars of his family arms, which symbolized truth, patriotism, and trust in God.* [Cheers.]

The toast was drank in silence.

The Chairman, in introducing the next toast, said: It is the bounden duty of Americans in foreign lands to honor the powers that be. It is especially the duty of Americans in this land so to do, when the powers are in the possession of one, who, to official preëminence adds a preëminent claim to loyal affection and veneration, not only upon the part of her subjects, but upon the part of all who know her name in the whole world. When the eldest son of Queen Victoria visited America, he was received everywhere with manifestations of the greatest honor and respect for himself, but especially for the sake of his honored mother. It was my honor to have him as my guest in my house, and to see much of him in different places during his tour, and being brought into nearer social relations to me and to my family, I had opportunities of observing him more closely than perhaps any one in our land, insomuch that recently, when about to depart on his tour to the East, the Prince requested me to come to the palace, that I might take leave of him. [Cheers.] I was always exceedingly impressed with the great judgment and discretion with which he received the attentions paid to him by such a variety of classes, and under circumstances so new to himself in America. *I am persuaded that the earnest and affectionate veneration which was then, through him, paid to his honored mother, continues in the same ardor in the breasts of all Americans.* [Loud cheers.] *I am satisfied that nothing has impaired it, and I do not believe anything will occur to impair it.* [Cheers.] Americans at the present time claim to take a place just next to Englishmen in sympathizing with the grief of the Queen for the loss she has sustained. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the right reverend prelate proposed "The Health of the Queen," and called upon Rev. Dr. Fergusson to speak to the toast.

Rev. Dr. Fergusson in reply spoke of the great claims which the Queen had to the loyal affections of her people. He expressed his regret at the events now passing in America, which disturbed the peace of the great Republic, and assured the company of the sympathy which was felt for the North in the struggle in which they were engaged. The English people, he said, by the act of negro emancipation, by the costly oblation of twenty millions which we laid upon the altar of liberty; by the genius of that constitution under which we live; by the spirit and teaching of that Christianity which we believe, are solemnly and irrevocably pledged to the cause of human freedom.

The health of the Queen was then drank with great demonstrations of applause.

Dr. Macgowan was called upon to speak to the next toast—that of the President of the United States. None who had carefully considered the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln would, he said, be surprised to learn that Americans abroad feel grateful for what he has already done, as it is a guarantee that their nationality would be preserved. The unanimous support accorded to Mr. Lincoln in his determination to restore the authority of the Constitution and the laws throughout the recalcitrant States—the firmness and moderation, the humanity and conservatism which he exhibited in this most trying period of our country's history—afford ample evidence that he was in every way competent for the crisis.

Mr. George Thompson also spoke to the toast, pointing out the claims which the President had upon the consideration of the friends of liberty in England.

"Our country," spoken to by Mr. Shepherd, was next proposed, and duly honored.

Mr. Morse, the United States Consul at London, spoke to the next toast, which was "The Union." That was a sentiment, he said, which was heard in every clime, and which was the subject of the morning and evening prayers of every loyal American. The Union would be perpetual, though every man's life were offered as a sacrifice in its behalf. [Cheers.] When the Constitution was framed, the declaration was: "We, the people of the United States;" and it declared that they had established one Constitution, and that gave us nationality, and by virtue of that sent him and others as Consuls from the United States to London and other places. [Cheers.] The thirty-three States were represented by one sovereignty, and one national flag covered them all. [Cheers.] He proceeded to explain the nature of the Constitution of the United States, and contended that that Slavery was merely a matter of State sovereignty, and not the act of the Union, for the act of the Constitution never declared that man had a right of property in his brother man. [Cheers.] He denied that tariffs or taxation was the cause of the rebellion of the Southern States, and stated that the Breckenridge platform, which was in opposition to that of Lincoln, did not contain a single word on the subject of taxation or tariffs. The real cause of this rebellion was the Slavery question, and nothing else. Having suffered almost everything, the "doughfaces," as the people North were insolently called, would not stop until this unnatural rebellion was thoroughly crushed out of existence, and he ventured to predict that before another birthday of Washington rolled round, the Union would again be one and inseparable, and the glorious flag would once more be acknowledged in the thirty-three States of the Union. [Cheers.]

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Cyrus Field was called upon to reply to the next toast, which was "England and America." If any evidences were wanting, he said, to satisfy the British people of the kindly feelings of Americans toward them, they may be found in the history of the past twenty years. Look at their conduct during the famine in Ireland; the privations they endured in searching for the gallant Franklin, amid the ices of the Polar Sea; the graceful return of the *Resolute* by our Government to Great Britain; the manner in which our navy acted during the war in China; and, to come down to a more recent period, the enthusiasm with which the heir apparent to the British throne was received in America. [Cheers.] It cannot be denied, however, that the cordial feeling which existed between the people of the two countries a year ago had been somewhat impaired. *Designing and corrupt persons on both sides of the Atlantic had done all in their power to do away with the good will existing between the two countries, and to create hostile feeling in their stead.* The mistaken zeal of Commodore Wilkes, in taking Messrs. Mason and Slidell from the *Trent*, was represented as an intentional insult to the British flag. The American people had been made to believe that Great Britain intended to acknowledge the independence of the so-called "Confederate States of America." He (Mr. Field) had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the President and every member of his Cabinet, except one, and he can assure them that *next to crushing out this wicked rebellion their most earnest desire is to maintain friendly relations with the British Government.* [Cheers.] The object of his visit to England was to do what he could to carry out an enterprise which he firmly believed would bind the two countries in the closest bonds of friendship—he alluded to a telegraph across the Atlantic. [Cheers.]

BONAPARTISM AND REVOLUTION.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE—SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the London News,

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 23.

Yesterday in the Senate, M. Baroche, Minister without portfolio, replied to the attacks against the laws and the Government made by certain journals.

Prince Napoleon said he could not be silent after the speech of the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein. In this place, (said the Prince,) we all speak out before France and Europe. I consider the speech of the honorable Marquis as more than a discourse—it is the programme of the counter-revolution. Since, then, the revolution is attacked, it is my part to declare that I am its sincere defender. The Empire is founded on the principles of the revolution, correctly understood. Noticing the animadversions of the Marquis upon the democratic press, the Prince quoted as a set-off a very violent article from the *Journal de Verone*, in which a war with the "*de facto* Government" of France was contemplated, and Austria put forward as the Power which was to suppress the revolution everywhere. While making these references the Prince was interrupted by Count de Bourqueney, who observed that the Austrian Government did not exercise a preventive censure. He replied that the *Journal de Verone* was written by a mercenary Italian, who was lodged in a casemate, with a sentry over him to protect him from the vengeance of his countrymen. He added that the article was published while the Emperor Francis Joseph was at Verona. A sure instinct, said the Prince, impels you to attack M. de Persigny. You know him as the ardent and faithful defender of liberal and popular Napoleonism. The Prince then referred to the banquet given by the Democratic Press to M. Ratazzi, and explained the arrangement of the toasts, and quoted from the speech of that statesman words in honor of the Emperor. The bust of the Emperor, he added, was in the room. But, said the speaker, do you know where they break the busts of the Emperor, and tread them under foot? It is in the army of the so-called soldiers of the Pope, commanded by M. de Merode. M. de la Rochejaquelein must needs be well informed by his friend, Gen. Goyon, on these matters. He knows what took place when nothing but the priest's soutane restrained a French General and an aide-de-camp of the Emperor from avenging an insult offered to his sovereign. It is at Rome, and not in the French democratic Press, that you must look for the most bitter hatred of all that bears the name of Napoleon. The honorable Marquis has spoken of the principles of hereditary right. True, the Government of France is hereditary, but it is so that it may apply the great principles of the revolution. It is not hereditary according to the principles of divine right which you honor. Here the Prince quoted the answer of Napoleon in 1804 to the Senate, which brought him the senatus-consulte declaring his dynasty hereditary: "I hope France will never be sorry for having surrounded my family with honors. In any case, my spirit will be with my descendants no longer than they continue to deserve the love and confidence of this great nation." This is how the Emperor understood the hereditary succession. And what happened subsequently? When, after immense disasters, a ray of light seemed to break on France, and the Emperor returned from the Isle of Elba, to overthrow the Government of the Restoration, we know in what eloquent words he threw himself upon the nation, and identified himself with its interests, its honor, its glory. And what cries did he hear as he advanced from the Mediterranean to Paris, carried on the arms of the people and the army? "Down with the nobles! Down with the emigrants! Down with the traitors!" (The latter word, "*traitres*," was generally mistaken for "*prêtres*.") Immense confusion followed these words, and several Senators called out, "We have had enough of the revolution!"

The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein—Bravo, bravo! we are now in full sail. This frankness will be useful.

Prince Napoleon—Yes; I defend the revolution; I glory in it. We are revolutionists—upright revolutionists.

A Senator—No upright revolutionist cries "Down with society."

Another Senator—It is not revolutionism, it is demagogy.

The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein—It is instinctive; it will out.

Count Segur d'Aguesseau—Call him to order, M. le President.

The President—Monseigneur, you have called some sad scenes to mind, and I do not think your history is quite sound.

Numerous Voices—Order, order.

Prince Napoleon—I do not accept this call to order. In the Senate of France I am entitled to say that the return from Elba was not a sad remembrance, but a glory to our country.

The President—The return was glorious; the sad part of it was the manifestations with which, as you allege, it was accompanied.

The Duke de la Force—It is not true that the people and army in bringing Napoleon back clamored against all that makes the glory of modern society. He came back by desire of the whole nation—nobility, people, and clergy.

Baron de Lacrosse—Let an eye-witness just state the fact.

Prince Napoleon—I have stated a fact.

Several voices—It is untrue; it is an insult to all the world.

Count de la Marre—I was there; nothing of the kind was said; the people shouted "Vive l'Empereur."

Gen. Lawœstine—I heard what people said at that time, and I protest—

Baron Lacrosse—I demand leave to bear my testimony. I was appointed to escort the Emperor on his triumphant march to Paris. The Emperor would never have allowed anybody to surround him with these anarchical, odious and anti-social cries. We cannot have the cry of "Down with the nobles—down with the priests!" raised here to-day, under the pretence of a historical citation.

Prince Napoleon—Do you pretend to deprive me of the right to continue my speech! I neither approve nor disapprove; I cite the testimony of many historians. In my opinion the Empire signifies the destruction of the treaties of 1815, within the limits of the force and the interest of France—it is the maintenance of the grand unity of Italy, in future our indispensable ally. At home, it is that order which has no more ardent defender than myself, combined with wise and serious liberties, foremost among them the liberty of the Press; it is popular instruction diffused without limits, but not given by religious congregations; it is the well-being of the masses; it is the destruction of the bigotry of the middle ages which some would impose on us.

Cardinal Donnet—Pray do not use such expressions. Who thinks of imposing bigotry on you?

Prince Napoleon, resuming, read an extract from the works of Victor Cousin, in which that writer said that France was not fickle or difficult to govern, but fixed in its desires and very easy to govern, and that it wished merely the regular and peaceable development of the principles of the Revolution. The Prince said that those also were his opinions. Referring, then, to the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, the Prince said the policy of the Marquis had for one of its consequences an alliance with Austria and the destruction of Italian unity, the reconstitution of the temporal power of the Pope, and the restoration of the deposed Princes. At home he would proscribe the whole democratic and liberal Press, from the *Siècle* to the *Débats*. This is the spectacle of society which the hon. Marquis would prepare for us at home and abroad. We know his system; it is not new. It is *la terreur blanche*, supported by foreign bayonets. We will never endure it. When you had made a clean sweep of what you call revolutionary principles, and the present Government had no rational ground to stand on, the Duke of Bordeaux would be called by the force of things to the throne of the Emperor. For my part, I say boldly that I have no fear for a Government which is rooted in the hearts of the people; and while it remains true to the principle of nationalities abroad, and to the liberal and sentiments at home, it may defy all even the agitation of the clergy. I tell the honorable marquis that our principles are different. Neither of us is ashamed of his origin. Our antecedents, our families are different. Whereas, his honorable ancestors fell on the battle-fields of civil war under French arms, our fathers fell at Waterloo under English bullets. [Immense interruption.]

Count de Segur d'Aguesseau—M. President, we shall be drawing the sword presently if you don't take care.

Prince Napoleon—I fear I have infused more animation than I desired into this debate. I may have expressed my conviction with too much energy. Permit me to appeal to your moderation.

Count de Segur d'Aguesseau—Our former moderation was *exploité*, and we can't be taken in a second time.

Prince Napoleon said he would read a short passage from Thiers, which exactly summed up his opinions: "I belong to the party of the revolution, as well in France as in Europe. I desire that the Government of France may remain in the hands of moderate men. I will do all that I can that it may continue there; but, although the Government should pass into the hands of men less moderate than myself—ardent men, radicals—I would not abandon my course on that account; I should still be of the party of the revolution." [This discourse was succeeded by long agitation, and the suspension of the sitting.]

When the Senate resumed, the President said it was the turn of the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein to speak; but it was remarked that the Prince Napoleon had not returned. The Marquis commenced by saying that a great event had taken place; but the expression was objected to. He complained that when they had come there loyally and faithfully, upon the invitation of the Emperor, they should be accused of setting forth a programme of counter revolution; that any one should say to them, "I am the revolution—you are the counter revolution." The honorable Marquis continued his speech amidst the interruption of both friends and opponents, and great confusion ensued. The Duke de la Force exclaimed, "We are all attacked—we, and our fathers." The Senate loudly called for a termination of the debate.

M. Billault (Minister without Portfolio) said it was not proper, under the circumstances, that the Government should remain silent and permit its character for moderation and foresight, and the respect which it always paid to whatever was worthy in the past, to be endangered. It was true the empire was born of the revolution, but its duty was to direct and moderate it. Difficulties, he said, had been raised, and much disquietude had been produced. The Emperor knew, however, that one of the most powerful of the forces of society was religion, which he seconded, and neither violence nor injustice, nor alarms would make him forget that it is one of the great social bases on which civilization reposes. The Emperor would never deny the revolution, but it was the revolution conciliatory and honest, at once prudent and progressive, which he sought to maintain. M. Billault developed this principle at some length, and at the close of his speech the Senate rose.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Journal des Débats.

The discussion of the address in the Senate continues, and, we are compelled to say, it continues in the midst of storms. M. Troplong indeed opened the debate by inviting the assembly to calm and moderation, but the wise counsels of the President were thrown to the winds, and Saturday's sitting, even more so than those of the two preceding days, presented the spectacle of a contest and personal *mêlée*, in which the real question was lost sight of in the midst of tumultuous incidents and violent scenes, which brought to mind the most stormy sittings of our last republican assemblies. The incident which agitated with so much violence the venerable assembly, and caused it to depart from its natural character and temperament, was the speech of Prince Napoleon.

The Prince, in reply to the Marquis de la Rochejaquelin, opposed to the flag of the counter-revolution the flag of the revolution—the flag of modern society, and he frankly and completely fulfilled his programme. The illustrious orator asserted and defended the principles of the revolution with a warmth, an energy, and a talent which our known convictions and sympathies compel us to recognize; for, as far as we are concerned, the principles of the revolution are above all other considerations, and we are persuaded that all other considerations are comprised and included in the principles of the revolution. It was only after a long interruption, and a cross fire of interpellations from all sides of the assembly, that the misunderstanding which gave rise to so much violence was explained; and that the explanation given by Prince Napoleon with a candor which cannot honestly be called in doubt, calmed in some degree the emotion of the Assembly, and terminated this incident, which is, perhaps, unique in the annals of our deliberative assemblies.

From the Indépendance Belge.

Prince Napoleon spoke yesterday, and his speech—a legitimate glorification of all the principles which had been mocked at and insulted by the legitimist and clerical orators who preceded him—threw the assembly into the greatest emotion, and produced on the benches, where the counter-revolution sits enthroned, a parliamentary tempest altogether unparalleled. It required all the ability of M. Billault to calm it down; and yet, we would not be bold enough to say that he succeeded, so significant, in our opinion, is the language of Prince Napoleon, which was meant to find an echo outside of an assembly in which it galled so many suspected attachments and secret antagonisms. As the Prince plainly showed, the attacks upon the liberal Press, and the principal Ministers of the Emperor struck higher than they were in appearance intended to strike. They affected not only the Government of Napoleon III., but all the great principles which constitute the force and dignity of civilized nations. We shall not reproach Prince Napoleon on account of his language, and the part he took pleases us all the more, because it is the most striking condemnation of the policy long followed and still persisted in by the French Government—a policy which consists in disavowing the principles of its origin, while pretending to proclaim them incessantly, and in endeavoring to conciliate the good will of those who, from their convictions, are naturally its most ardent enemies.

The Archduke and the Crown of Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Friday, Feb. 21.

The plan of placing an Austrian Archduke on a new throne in Mexico seems hardly to have obtained the amount of attention its originality merited. In Austria, the European State chiefly interested, it at once attained the enjoyment of a general unpopularity, due both to the quarter whence the scheme was understood mainly to proceed, and to the idea that an undue equivalent might be expected for the Cacique's crown that was to decorate the late Viceroy of Lombardo-Venetia. Seldom have the *dona ferentes* been looked upon with more distrust. No credit was obtainable here for the disinterestedness of the potentate who, in the most winning manner, proposed that Maximilian should occupy the vacant throne of Montezuma. The arrangement was not presented in the light of a favor to the monarch elect, but in that of a service which he would thus render to Mexico and to those who advocated it. You are doubtless aware that the Vienna Government abstained altogether from entertaining the project. The King-makers were referred to the Archduke himself as the sole person in Austria whom the matter concerned; and he, to whom certain Mexicans of distinction also addressed themselves with a similar object, showed himself from the first gratified by the offer, and disposed to give it his favorable attention. At the present moment that disposition on his part is understood to continue, *but the matter must be considered as completely in suspense. In fact, the overtures were somewhat premature.* In presence of the anarchy that has now so long prevailed there it is not surprising that the dominion of Mexico was looked upon as in abeyance; but still it is necessary to have a thing before bestowing it, and the Mexicans have not yet been subjugated, nor are the latest accounts thence of a complexion to make it appear that they are disposed to give in without a struggle, or to accept a ruler imposed upon them by European Powers.

As you know, the idea of Maximilian for Mexico was extremely ill-received in Vienna, when first put forward from Paris. The Press treated the plan with scorn, for it was reported to be coupled with one for the cession of Venetia. Persons at a distance, who think Austria's tenure of her Italian province to be extremely insecure, might look upon such an exchange as not altogether unacceptable; but the Austrian point of view is very different. Notwithstanding the heavy financial and other difficulties this Government labors under, it believes itself perfectly able to hold what it has got, and it persists in considering that to give up Venetia, no matter on what terms, would be a shameful loss and indelible disgrace. It was not supposed, however, that the ingenious and adventurous ruler who had devised—or, at any rate, adopted and put forward—the plan of enthroning the Archduke at Mexico, expecting to obtain for Italy, as an equivalent, the frontier which, three years ago, he declared himself resolved to conquer for her by arms. What is here thought is that, had the Austrian Government fallen into the plan of giving Mexico to the Archduke it might have been used as the commencement of negotiations with respect to Venetia, or it would, perhaps, be more correct to say as a preliminary step tending to draw on such negotiations. It would have been that point of friendly contact between the Austrian and French Governments which is now wanting. The suggestion might have been made that the late Governor of Lombardo-Venetia had been compensated for his loss of position and satisfactorily provided for, and the idea might have been put forward of seeking further compensation for Austria—who knows where? Possibly to the east of the Adriatic. Any such schemes, however, would be totally unacceptable here. There is no wish to weaken Turkey, but, on the contrary, a strong desire to maintain that very incoherent Empire so long as it shall be possible; and there is an invincible repugnance to giving up Venetia, which, so long as the Emperor is of his present mind, and the present men are in power, will certainly never be yielded to any arguments less potent than cannon balls.

The excellent qualities of the Archduke Ferdinand Max are well known. An intelligent and generous-minded Prince, with liberal views in politics, he was personally esteemed and respected in Lombardy, even at the time when the Italians were most enraged against everything Austrian. Mexico would be fortunate to obtain such a sovereign in place of the unscrupulous and unpatriotic adventurers who have swayed her destinies and rendered her miserable ever since she broke loose from the Spanish chain. One would wish him a better lot than to rule such a wretched nation, a herd of cut-throats, half-castes, and Indians, debased and bloodthirsty, among whom the few honest, sensible, and really patriotic members of the community are swamped and powerless. Such a throne, it is here thought, is hardly worth the acceptance of an Austrian Archduke, who might find abundant scope for his talents and energy, and win greater honor and renown by devoting himself to the development and organization of the navy which his brother's Government deems necessary to the safety and dignity of the country, and to whose improvement and increase so large a sum is this year allotted in the Budget. One reason why this Government has declined all intervention in the matter, and has left it to rest entirely between the Archduke personally and the promoters of the scheme, is probably that, were the Mexican crown to be obtained for and accepted by him, an embarrassing question would arise for the Emperor. *If he allowed his brother to go unescorted to such an unsettled country as Mexico, where the new Sovereign might expect to be endangered by plots and insurrections, it would be said that he wanted to get rid of him; if, upon the other hand, he gave him ships and troops for his guard and support, a cry would be raised that he was squandering the money of the country*—money so deficient in quantity, and so greatly needed at home. The dilemma is manifest, and is unquestionably to be avoided.

One rather curious consequence of the Archduke's alleged pretensions to the Mexican throne, has been, it is reported, to bring a cloud over the excellent relations previously existing between the Austrian and Spanish Governments. Considering the old connection between Spain and Mexico, and the number of Bourbons just now out of place, and to whom a Transatlantic sovereignty would be acceptable, it may seem hard at Madrid that their claims should not take precedence, and that Gen. Prim, the hero of Castellejos, and who is generally considered, by his own countrymen, to be the greatest commander of the present day, should have gone all the way to Mexico, to fight for a Hapsburg, when there are so many meritorious princes much nearer home to be provided for. Are there not the Queen's brother-in-law, Don Enrique, and her cousin, Don Sebastian, and also dethroned Bourbons from Naples and Parma whose heads the crown in question might fit? It is true that Spain abjured all selfish views in an intervention in Mexico, but at that time the idea of giving the country to a foreign sovereign had not been put forward. And thus the sympathy and unanimity which for some time past have existed between Spain and Austria—based, doubtless, in great measure, on identity of feeling and wishes with respect to Italian affairs, and notably to those of Rome and Naples—have, it is understood, been in some slight degree troubled.

THE BRITISH IRON-CASED FLEET.

From the London Times.

The following is a report of the remarks made by Lord Clarence Paget, in the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., on this important subject:

"We have now in the course of construction 15 iron-cased ships built and building, of which there will be, we hope, 11 afloat in the course of the present year. In the course of 1863 there will be 12 afloat—that is, one more—and in 1864 there will be 15, and, in addition, there will be a new ship, provided the Committee agree to the construction of this novel ship, to which I will presently allude. The first class of ships, including the *Agincourt*, the *Minotaur* and the *Northumberland*, were agreed to last Summer; they are in process of building, and they will be ready in 1864. They are 400 feet long, and it is expected they will attain a speed of 14 knots an hour. They will be of 6,621 tons. These ships are of a peculiar build, as they carry their plating right round. The *Warrior* and other iron ships are only partially plated up to a certain distance from the bow and stern, but these vessels of the largest class are to be plated right round. The next class comprises the *Warrior*, the *Black Prince* and the *Achilles*. They are partially plated, are of 6,100 tons, and have a speed of 14 knots. The next class of ships comprises the *Hector* and the *Valiant*, each of 4,060 tons, with a speed of 12 knots. The next class includes the *Resistance* and the *Defence*, which are of 3,668 tons, and have a speed of 11:45 knots. The next class is that of the *Prince Consort*, the *Ocean*, the *Caledonia*, the *Royal Alfred* and the *Royal Oak*, which were begun as line-of-battle-ships, which are now being converted to iron-plated frigates, and which are to be plated right round. Their tonnage is 4,045. They are wooden line-of-battle-ships, and they are to be lengthened 10 or 15 feet. The *Prince Consort* and the *Caledonia* will have engines of 1,000 horse-power, and an estimated speed of 12:41 The *Royal Alfred* and the *Royal Oak* are of the same tonnage, with 800 horse-power and a speed of 11:52. Every one will remember the controversy with regard to the construction of Capt. Coles' cupolas. Last year we carried on a series of expensive experiments with one of these cupolas. We put it on an old floating battery; we tried firing from it and then we tried firing at it; and the result was that it stood the most complete hammering without showing any considerable signs of weakness. The Admiralty were so impressed with this that they have since gone carefully into the matter, and we are now preparing a double cupola, to carry two guns. And we are now proposing to construct a ship which shall carry six of these cupolas. She is to be of 2,529 tons, of 500-horse power, and will carry 12 breech-loading Armstrong 100-pounder guns in these six cupolas. Her length is to be 240 feet, and her draft of water 20 feet. It is very important to consider whether we cannot construct efficient armor-plated ships of considerably less draft, and we propose to try the experiment with Capt. Coles' vessel. She will have no masts whatever, and will trust entirely to steam. Rigging is out of the question, as it would deprive her of room for training her guns. She is intended for coast defence, and if she proves serviceable, she will have this great advantage over other vessels—that her cost will be much less. Everybody knows what weather the *Warrior* had to go through. Capt. Cochrane describes it as terrific. It was so very bad that even that noble vessel had to lay to. Such was the awful sea, that had she exceeded the rate of four knots an hour her bowsprit would have gone under. In spite of the gale, however, she arrived safely at Lisbon with the exception of some trivial accidents. A vessel that could go through such a trial is fit to go round the world. It has been said, however, that she will not steer properly. It is quite true that such was the case. In her construction a detail of immense importance to the ship was neglected. The yoke was fitted in such a manner that she had not sufficient play for her helm. In ships we usually give 36 degrees each way for the helm to move in; that is a quadrant of 72 altogether, but in this case only 26 degrees each way were allowed. It was only natural, therefore, that the *Warrior* could not answer to her helm; but that is the only serious defect in the vessel. I had the pleasure of being on board of her on her first cruise, and I must say she was the most wonderful vessel in which I ever put to sea. No doubt in the trough of the sea she has a tendency to roll; but she is fit to go anywhere in the world. [Hear, hear.] I have made these remarks because there are several sinister reports abroad on the subject, which I believe are totally without foundation. [Hear, hear.] A series of experiments is to take place next week, which will, in a great measure, determine the future of our iron fleet. Our present vessels, as you are aware, carry four-inch armor plates, backed by 18 inches of teak. But we are going to make some experiments on Capt. Coles' vessel, to test the value of three proposals which have been submitted to us. Mr. Fairbairn declares that the wooden backing is disadvantageous, for it is liable to decay, and, owing to its thickness, interferes with the training of the guns. He proposes that we should have the armor bolted on to iron plates, instead of wood. Next comes Mr. Scott Russell, who says Mr. Fairbairn is right, as far as he goes, but that bolt-holes weaken the plates, and who accordingly suggests a system of clamping between the plates, by which that defect may be obviated. Lastly Mr. Samuda insists that there is no necessity for the iron backing at all, and that it would be much better to have thicker plates—say of five inches, and make them part of the sides of the ship. Which of these gentlemen is in the right will be shown by our experiments.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Feasibility of Making an Imperishable Cable.

From the London American.

The following communication has been handed us for publication. We trust that the persevering efforts the gentleman to whom it is addressed is now making to bring the two countries within speaking distance of each other, will be crowned with success at an early day:

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New-York, at Fenton's Hotel, St. James-street, S. W.

Sir: In reply to your inquiries, we beg to state that we should not be willing to manufacture and lay a Submarine Telegraph Cable across the Atlantic, from Ireland to Newfoundland, assuming the entire risk, as we consider that would be too great a responsibility for any single firm to undertake; but we are so confident that these points can be connected by a good and durable cable, that we are willing to contract to do the work, and stake a large sum upon its successful laying and working.

We shall be prepared in a few days—as soon as we can get the necessary information in regard to what price we can charter suitable ships for the service—to make you a definite offer.

Annexed we beg to hand you for your guidance a list of all the submarine telegraph cables manufactured and laid by our firm since we commenced this branch of our business, the whole mileage of which, with the three trivial exceptions noted, are at this time in perfect and successful working order. The cable that we had the honor to contract for and lay for the French Government, connecting France with Algeria, is submerged in water of equal depths to any we should have to encounter between Newfoundland and Ireland.

You will permit us to suggest that the shore ends of the Atlantic should be composed of very heavy wires, as from our experience the only accidents that have arisen to any of the cables that we have laid have been caused by ships' anchors, and none of those laid out of anchorage ground have ever cost one shilling for repairs.

The cable that we should suggest for the Atlantic will be an improvement on all those yet manufactured, and we firmly believe will be imperishable when once laid.

We remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

GLASS, ELLIOT & CO.

No. 10 Cannon-street, E. C., London, Feb. 17, 1862.

LATEST BY CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[*By Telegraph.*]

Liverpool, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Bermuda* is about to leave Liverpool for Bermuda. It is reported she has a cargo for the South.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter saying that the session of the British Parliament will close about the 1st of June.

Madrid, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The *Correspondancia* confirms, officially, the statement that Spain insists upon a special Mexican Ambassador coming to Madrid to give satisfaction.

Toulon, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The French squadron at Cochin-China continues victorious. Flying columns are pursuing the remainder of the Chinese-Cochin army. They captured the encampment of the Royal Guard who had fled. The French found the remains of 250 Christian prisoners burnt in the prison.

Warsaw, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Seventeen persons have been condemned to transportation to Siberia—among them Prince Esterzor and Countess Rzewuskie Kossakowki.

Six Polish students of the University at St. Petersburgh have been condemned to hard labor.

Two hundred and forty students have been placed under surveillance by the Police.

The Polish clergy have sent a petition to the Emperor of Russia, requesting freedom of conscience for the Catholics.

Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The immediate recognition of Italy by Prussia has again become doubtful.

St. Petersburgh, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The *Journal of St. Petersburgh* publishes an article referring to some of the delusions on the Polish question, in the French Senate. The article says that a happy future is insured for Poland, should the intention of the Emperor for the welfare of Poland be secured by reason of consciousness of duty on her side. Poland will attain the greatest happiness and prosperity, but treaties and established rights must be respected. This alone will bring about the progress and public amelioration which the Emperor contemplates. Otherwise, Poland will meet with cruel disappointment.

The rate of discount at the Bank of Russia has been reduced to 6½ ℔ cent.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued firm and advancing. On the afternoon of the 26th ult., Consols stood at 93½@⅝ for money and account.

In the Discount Market there was rather more demand—the general rate being 2¼ ℔ cent.

The whole of the new Italian loan of £1,338,000 had been taken.

The bills of Messrs. Jacot, Bush & Co., London, American commission merchants, had been returned but the liabilities were believed to be limited. The cause of their difficulties is the importation from America of large supplies of breadstuffs upon a falling market.

It was reported large insurances were being effected in London for French account on "goods per steamer from Havre to the Confederate States.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Feb. 26—P. M.

Cotton—The sales of the three days, including Wednesday, foot up 24,000 bales, of which about 12,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet but firm, at last week's quotations.

At Manchester a firm tone prevails, and prices still tend upward, but business keeps quiet.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour dull and 6d. lower. Extra State offered at 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Wheat quiet, but maintains its value. Corn again rather lower. Mixed obtainable at 29s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

Provisions—Beef steady. Pork dull and almost nominal, at 60s.@65s. Bacon slow, at very low prices, ranging from 35s. to 39s. Lard—Rather more demand, at 41s.@42s. Tallow quiet. Butchers' Association, 45s. 6d.@46s.

Produce—Resin dull; Common, 12s. 6d.@13s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive, 68s.@70s. Ashes steady; Pots, 33s. 6d.@34s.; Pearls, 33s. No change in Sugar, Coffee, or Rice. Linseed Oil, 35s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet, but no material change. Sugar firm. Coffee wanted at extreme rates. Tea quiet but firm. Rice rather easier. Tallow sells at 45s. 9d. for Y. C. Linseed Oil, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report Breadstuffs in general nominally unaltered.

THE LATEST FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Queenstown, Thursday, Feb. 27.

London, (morning,) Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

The London *Daily News'* City Article of Feb. 27, says: The Funds were firm yesterday under the influence of the continued absorption and diminishing supplies of good securities. The rate allowed for deposit by the Joint Stock Bank is limited to 1½ ℔ cent., and money is still being thrown out of commercial channels. These conditions are favorable to prices of stock suitable for investment. In the discount market yesterday it was easy to get bills negotiated at 2¼ ℔ cent.

The London *Times* City Article, of Feb. 27, says the Funds were very steady yesterday, at the recent advance. The quantity of stock in the hands of the dealers is unusually small. There was a diminished demand for discount yesterday, and in the open market transactions took place occasionally at a fraction below 2¼ ℔ cent. In the Stock Exchange, it is scarcely possible for lenders to obtain 1 ℔ cent. Nearly a million of gold is now due.

London Stock Exchange, Thursday, Feb. 27.—*Opening Prices.*—Consols, money, 93½@93¾; Consols, account, 93½@93¾; new Three Per Cents, 93¾@93⅞.

London, Thursday, Feb. 27—Noon.

Shares firm. American, no change. Canadian, good. Mexican, 34¼@⅜. Indian Fives, 107@108, all account.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 27, (first report.)—Market firm. Sales 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Imports 175 bales; previously, 9,386 bales.

Latest Markets per City of Washington.

Liverpool, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Cotton firm and unchanged; sales to-day, 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

London, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Consols, 93¾ for money. Illinois Central Shares, 48 discount; Eries, 29¾ discount; New-York Centrals, 73.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible] 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—(26, 28, On Demurrer Calendar.)—Nos. 222, 27, 28, 265, 284, 302, [illegible], [illegible], 372, 303, 307, 324, 327, 329, 341, 342, 343, 373.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 357, 886, [illegible], 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1962, 889, 1160, 1168, 1822, [illegible], 1363, 128, 24, 690, 1783, 1496, 1756.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2957, 949, 1065, 3019, 1167, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415. *Part II.*—Nos. 2352, 2922, 1230, 294, 186, 2560, 1350, 3550, 1276, 1210, 1166, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2043, 1273, 613, 2863, 1273, 1891, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429. *Part IV.*—Nos. 2072, 1366, 1362, 1364, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 567, [illegible], 939, 940, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, [illegible], 467. *Part II.*—Nos. 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 566½, 591½, 385, 915, 917, 924, 926, 361, 761, 723, 405.

Prize Decision—Duties of Captors—Damages Against them.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Jane Campbell and her Cargo.—BETTS, J.—The vessel and cargo were seized at sea off the port of Beaufort, North Carolina, on the 14th of December, 1861, by the United States steamship-of-war *State of Georgia*, and sent into this port as prize, and libeled by the United States and her captors Jan. 3, 1862. Several other vessels-of-war were at the time present at the same station. George Campbell intervened, and claimed the vessel and cargo as sole owner of both, Jan. 2, thereafter.

The claim of the owner, and protest of the owner and master set forth with great particularity the grounds upon which the rightfulness of the seizure is contested, and those particulars are reiterated in substance on the examination in *preparatorio* of these parties. No exception is taken by the libelants to that mode of defence. The main grounds upon which the arrest was maintained on the part of the libelants were, that the vessel and cargo were really enemy's property, though simulated as neutral; that both were procured fraudulently, and with intent to violate the blockade of the port of Beaufort, N. C., and that the voyage had been prosecuted for that purpose up to the time of their seizure in the immediate vicinity of that port. The vessel and cargo belong wholly to the claimant, and were taken possession of when approaching a blockaded port, under circumstances which justified a suspicion that the object was to enter the port without lawful authority or justifiable cause.

But a preliminary question is raised by the defence impeaching the regularity of the proceedings of the captors, which, in itself, it is alleged, takes away all legal justification of the arrest. This irregularity is charged to have been the breaking open and spoliation of the cargo by the captors after the seizure of the vessel, not bringing into port the master and officers, and wrongfully separating the members of the ship's company from the vessel after her capture, and treating them harshly and unjustly afterward, and then sending the prize into the remote port of New-York without them, under the charge of an incompetent crew, and carrying the English flag, under which she had been captured, lowered, and the American flag hoisted over it on her passage and when brought into this port.

The settled rule of prize Courts is to require the captors to bring in for examination before the Judge, or Commissioners, the master and principal officers and some of the crew of the captured vessel, and the examination must be confined to them, unless special permission of the Court is obtained to examine others. (1 Wheat. R. Appx., Story, J., note, page 496.)

Prize law, as administered in the English, American and French tribunals, also inhibits, under the disallowance of the right of prize to captors, and the positive infliction of punishment by penalties and costs adjudged against them, any irregularities against the property seized or captured crews, especially where the latter are neutrals. (Story, J., Wheat. R. Appx., pages 5, 6, 7, and notes and authorities there collected.)

The general principle declared and enforced is, that captors are held responsible for any gross irregularity or wanton impropriety toward the property seized, or the ship's company arrested with it, and a satisfactory reason will be exacted for any deviation by the captors from the regular course of proceedings in prize cases. These doctrines are recognized and vigorously applied in the French ordinances, (*ibid* note,) and by mutual acquiescence of maritime nations they supply the restraints which accompany the exercise of belligerent rights under the improved administration of Prize law.

Before considering the countervailing evidence, and assuming the proofs to be that the vessel and cargo are neutral property, seized only because of a design and attempt by the vessel to violate the blockade of the port of Beaufort, and that the blockade was at the time an efficient one; the prior question is whether the conduct of the captors after the capture, was of a character to destroy the legality of the arrest, and to subject the captors personally to punishment for the infringement of the laws of maritime warfare. If this was so, it will be immaterial to inquire into the reality of the neutral ownership set up, because such misconduct, if established, operates with equal force against the libelants, though the property seized belonged wholly to the enemy, for the right of seizure by the belligerent capture, is dependent upon the lawful use of that power by the captors at sea, when made under the authority of the general Prize law alone.

The first object will, therefore, be to fix the character of the misconduct ascribed to the libelants, and whether it was accompanied by circumstances of excuse or mitigation. The evidence to those charges comes wholly from the claimant. No testimony is furnished on the part of the libelants, nor do they ask permission to put in further proofs in denial or extenuation of the misconduct charged against them in the claim and proofs thereon. The claim filed under oath by the claimant, and supported by the preparatory proof, alleges that when the schooner was arrested by the United States ship-of-war *State of Georgia*, her papers were examined by the boarding-officer and pronounced to be all right, and the schooner was then towed to the anchorage of the United States squadron, to be furnished the repairs she needed. Her cargo was also examined, and the crew of the seizing vessel was permitted to help themselves to anything they could get, and the Captain of the *Albatross*, (another United States ship-of-war in company,) in the presence and with the assent of the prize-master, took from the schooner eight muskets, with cartridges and caps, the private property of the claimant, carried on board the schooner for her protection, none of which have ever been restored to the claimant of the vessel. The claimants on board the schooner were wrongfully removed from the vessel without their consent, and were sent by other conveyances to Baltimore, and there left on shore without provision or means to reach New-York other than at their own expense, to which port the schooner was sent in charge of a prize-master, who was not capable of navigating the vessel to New-York, and had to rely on the seamanship of her master. The claimant also annexes his own and the master's public protest, attested to on the 20th of January, 1862, and annexed to the claim, part of his claim. That sets up and avers that the prizemaster, in bringing the schooner into the port of New-York, when off Barnegat, caused the American flag to be hoisted over the British colors upon her, and the same thing to be again done when off the Highlands of Neversink, and had those colors so kept up thereafter, until she arrived in port at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The burden is always laid upon captors to prove the existence of an overruling necessity justifying the spoliation of property found in the prize, or for separating the officers or crew from the captured vessel, or omitting to send them into port with the prize for examination on trial. (Arnold *vs.* Delvol, Bee's Rep. 5, S. C., 3 Dall 333.) The captors will be made personally responsible for goods so embezzled, (the *Concordia*, 2 Rob. 85,) unless they were properly out of the actual possession of the captors at the time of the spoliation. (The *Maria*, 4 Rob. 284.) So also, if a proper place or proper means are not adopted for bringing captured property in for prompt trial. (The *Washington*, 6 Rob. R. 275.)

The claim or protest cannot be regarded affirmative proofs of the cause against the libelants, especially those who made the capture, but they sufficiently indicate the exceptions which would be urged on the hearing against the validity of the capture, and should have placed the libelants on their diligence to supply other proofs enabling the Court to understand correctly the facts of the case, if they have been wrongfully stated or discolored in the preparatory proofs given.

The evidence, as it stands, in my judgment fastens upon the libelants unjustifiable conduct toward the crew and property on the prize after her arrest, for which misbehavior the captors are responsible in damages to the parties effected thereby, it being in no way excused, or shown to have been reasonably required by any exigencies of the case. The occurrence may very probably give occasion to diplomatic notice between Great Britain and this country, particularly as to the reprehensible treatment of the English flag, but the claimants are entitled personally to compensation through the authority of the Court for the injuries sustained by them from the unlawful acts of the captors.

Although the libelants did not proceed to make the capture of the schooner absolute until several days after she was in their possession, yet I think the circumstances surrounding her, disclosed in the proof, afforded reasonable grounds of suspicion that the voyage was set on foot and prosecuted with intent to violate the blockade of Beaufort, North Carolina. The officers of the vessel and owner of vessel and cargo, who accompanied the voyage before entering upon it, well knew a blockade had been imposed at that port; moreover, they had been long residents at that place, or engaged in business there. The schooner was American built, and was purchased and laden at that port by the claimant after the war, with cargo procured there, and immediately after arriving at Liverpool, she fitted out and undertook the voyage upon which she was arrested.

But those grounds of suspicion are virtually displaced by the evidence found in the papers on the vessel and gathered orally in the preparatory testimony, showing that the vessel was neutral property and pursuing her voyage in a proper route for Cuba, until she [illegible] such an intermediate [illegible] for immediate repairs to [illegible] navigable.

The capturing squadron was satisfied of the actual necessity for such repairs, and attempted to supply them at their anchorage, but on ascertaining the nature of her lading, her own origin, and the antecedent history of her owners, the captors were well justified in arresting her and referring it to the judicial tribunals to determine whether her original destination was not fraudulently intended for this blockaded port.

Had the vessel been captured at the place of her arrest, in the course of navigation as documented, and without evidence of a reasonable necessity for being placed in such vicinity to a blockaded port, there would be cogent reasons regarding the voyage as concocted and in execution for the purpose of violating the blockade. But the material disasters she had incurred at sea seem to me to remove the force of that suspicion, and to place the case before the Court as it appeared to the captors on her giving herself in their charge, to be reasonably accounted for by her crippled condition and inability to pursue and complete the voyage, specified upon her papers.

The Court, on the proof before it, must regard the owner to be a neutral, and the ship and cargo neutral property, destined to a neutral port, and adapted to the trade and commerce of that port. No application having been made on the part of the libelants to offer further testimony as to the integrity of the voyage, the general decree must be entered that the vessel and cargo be restored to the claimant, but without costs, there being probable cause shown for her seizure.

The practical method of granting the remedy befitting the case has not been discussed before me. Reparation is demanded by the counsel for the defence against the captors. My first impression is that no formula *de novo* need be adopted in order to obtain relief for the wrong, but that the matter may be disposed of as an incident to the suit. All parties entitled to contest the subject are before the Court, under its cognizance in the original action. This impression will not be regarded as conclusive of the question in any subsequent case, but for the present purpose, I consider it to be at the discretion of the Court to order a reference to Commissioners or Assessors, to ascertain and determine the amount of damages sustained by the claimant and crew by such illegal acts of the captors after the capture, as an incident to the suit, or to admit the parties to proceed by pleadings and proofs, and have those questions settled by a more formal method of proceedings. There seems to be no necessity for framing a formal issue upon allegations and counter allegations when the matter for relief is in effect pleaded in the claim, and thus the case is open alike to both parties. (The Maria, 1 Spink's Rep., 321.)

If no motion is addressed to the Court by either party to require the interposition of pleadings to the point of damages, an order will be entered that the Prize Commissioners be appointed and required to ascertain and report to the Court the damages sustained by the ship's company, or any of them, by means of the alleged misconduct of the captors toward them or their property, after the capture.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

United States Circuit Court—MARCH 8.

Before Justice Shipman.

John H. Meyers, the second mate of the ship *Lammergeyer*, was put on trial, charged with larceny on board. The captain of the ship was murdered by the steward, and after the murder, the ship putting back to London, suspicion being excited against the second mate, his baggage was searched, and several shirts marked with the Captain's name were found, with other property, and five others were taken off from his person. Mr. Philips appeared for the prisoner. The question was raised as to whom the articles were stolen from, the indictment alleging that they were the property of the administrator of Capt. Adams. No administrator had been appointed. The case was finally disposed of by a juror being withdrawn, and the District-Attorney thereupon entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Maurice O'Gorman, convicted of manslaughter on board the ship *Mongolia*, was brought up for sentence. The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for three years and to pay a fine of $1.

COUNTERFEITING.

Charles Peters, indicted for passing counterfeit coin, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

John McGuire was put on trial charged with the same offence. The facts were that he offered a bad two shilling piece to a newsboy, upon whom another piece had been passed that same evening. The evidence of his having passed the other piece, or having known that this was bad, was so slight that the District-Attorney consented to a verdict of acquittal.

Writs of Prohibition—Jurisdiction of the Marine Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The People ex rel. Brownson vs. *The Marine Court.*—This was an application for a writ of prohibition to restrain the Marine Court from exceeding its jurisdiction in the trial of a cause. The motion was made at Special Term and denied. Appeal was then taken to this Court.

The main point involved is whether, if the plaintiff in an action in the Marine Court, brings his action for a sum exceeding $500, but asks judgment only for that sum, the Court can entertain the proceeding and try the cause. The Court now held that if the plaintiff was willing to remit all but the $500, the Court could try the cause, and the defendant had no cause to complain. The fact that the debt was greater than $500 did not at all affect the jurisdiction of the Court, when all over that sum was remitted by plaintiff, he asking judgment only for such a sum as it was competent for the Court to give.

The judgment refusing the writ of prohibition was affirmed. This case has been before stated in the TIMES.

The Excise Cases—The Complaints Not to be Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Board of Excise vs. *Purdy*—In this case and about fifty others, Mr. Justice LEONARD dismissed the complaints in the Court below, on the ground that they were commenced by Messrs. Sickles and Cushing, without the service of notice, as required by statute, upon the Commissioners of Excise of an offense on the part of the defendants.

The Court now reversed that order so far as it dismissed the complaints, but permitted the defendants to apply for security for costs.

The ground of the decision is, that the motion to dismiss should have been made by the parties whose names were improperly used as plaintiffs; and that as the defendants' rights of property would not be injured by the proceeding, the Court would not interfere to dismiss the complaint on the grounds stated. The cases have been stated in the TIMES on several occasions.

Contracts Respecting Real Property—Is a Contract to "Deliver" Lands a Contract to Convey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Tunis S. Waring vs. *Eleazar Ayres.*—This was an action to compel the specific performance of a contract respecting the conveyance of certain real estate. The defence set up was that the contract was a nullity so far as any obligations to convey lands was concerned, and that its provisions were too indefinite to be enforced. The action was tried before a referee, and judgment rendered for plaintiff.

The defendants appealed on the ground that to entitle a party to a specific performance of a contract, the contract itself must be shown to be legal and valid in all respects, and the equity must be clear and unembarrassed. That no contract concerning lands can be enforced unless it is in writing, and so specific in its terms as to enable the Court to direct what shall be done without extrinsic aid. That the contract did not show that the plaintiff had any interest in the property which he could sell. It was not a conveyance *in presenti*, nor a covenant to convey; there was no covenant on the part of defendant to convey real estate to the plaintiff. The agreement was to *deliver* the lots, which clearly meant nothing but *possession*. The description was so indefinite and uncertain, and was, consequently, defective. A written contract could not be helped out by parole evidence, and the Referee erred in admitting evidence of conversations and parol agreements prior to the written contract.

Decision reserved.

Levi S. Chatfield for appellant; G. W. Cotterill for respondent.

Wrongful Detention—Demand Before Suit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

John S. Hicks vs. *Newcomb Cleveland.*—This was an action for damages for the wrongful conversion of personal property. The property consisted of furniture. The defence set up was, that the property belonged to one Levi Blossom, and not to the plaintiff. That the defendant had recovered a judgment in the county of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, against said Blossom for $3,205 25, and that the property was seized under and by virtue of an execution on said judgment. The defendant contends that since the plaintiff made no demand of the property, he cannot sustain his action. The amount claimed is $1,500. The cause was tried in 1860, and a verdict given to plaintiffs for $654 50. The General Term sent it back for a new trial. Case still on.

Spaulding & Torraine for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton and H. E. Knox for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Daniel Cunningham, better known among the sporting fraternity as "Dad" Cunningham, pleaded guilty to an indictment for keeping a gambling-house, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next. The counsel for the prisoner stated to the Court that his client had some time since abandoned the business on which the indictment stood against him, and requested until Saturday to show to the Court that, with other facts, which it was hoped would tend to mitigate his sentence.

Mary Flynn was tried on a charge of grand larceny and acquitted.

Cornelius Mulligan was tried and convicted of assault and battery, and remanded for sentence.

Patrick Kane, John Smith and Andrew Riley, convicted of burglary, were sent to the House of Refuge for three days each.

William Thompson, convicted of petit larceny, was sent to the City Prison for five days.

Edward Perry, who is well known to the Police, and who of late has been famous for his exploits among boarding-house keepers, whom he has defrauded of large sums of money, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months, for the crime of grand larceny.

The case of James B. Taylor came up before the Court on a motion to quash the indictment. James T. Brady and Luther R. Marsh, Esqs., appeared for the motion, and District-Attorney Hall opposed it. Judge MCCUNN reserved his decision.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Bouns vs. *Hartman et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

International Insurance Company vs. *Sweelland, &c.* Motion granted, $10 costs.

Bryant vs. *Bryant.*—Motion granted; allowance ordered.

Read vs. *Murray.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Juler vs. *Ingalls et al.*—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Ann M. Moore, &c.—Order granted.

Bulter et al. vs. *Kluck.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Ross vs. *Bridge.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Kitchen et al. vs. *Larry.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

In the Matter of Petition of Wm. Whiley, General Guardian, &c.—Referred to Chas. H. Glover to take the accounts.

Rigney vs. *Forrest.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Hazleton vs. *Hall et al.*—Costs taxed at $46 48.

United States Fire Insurance Company vs. *Foot et al.*—Report confirmed.

In Matter of Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York relative to Central Park.—Report confirmed, and directing payment of money.

Shuhan vs. *Hall.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Andrews vs. *Andrews et al.*—Order granted.

Knox vs. *Beandin.*—Default opened. Costs to abide event.

Keebs vs. *Henback et al.*—Order of substitution granted.

Keyser vs. *Benners, impleaded, &c.*—Order granted.

Theriott et al. vs. *Bagioli.*—Order granted.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following appointments have been made recently: Morrison M. Wright, to the Sixth Precinct; Valentine Stumpf, Wm. W. Morse, and Stephen Shea, to the Fourth; Harrison Wilson, to the Twenty-seventh, and Andrew Miller, to Third Precinct, Brooklyn. The following have resigned: James Smiley, of the Sixth; Robert N. Smith, of the Twentieth; Timothy G. Clark, of the Twenty-third: John B. Hathorn, of the Broadway Squad; Geo. Parks, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn; and George Sitterly, of the Fifth, Brooklyn. The following have died: Sergeant Bruce, of the Seventh, Brooklyn; Philip Holtz, of the Twentieth, and Wm. H. Smith, doorman, of the Twelfth, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 10, 1862.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg 92⅞
46,000 do.......... 92⅝
48,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 92¾
45,000 do.......... 92⅝
5,000 do.......... 92⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Loan ½yearly 92
500 U.S. 6s, '81. Oreg. War Loan yearly 92
10,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes.......small 99⅞
20,000 do.......... 99⅝
3,000 Ill. Canal Bs. '60 86½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 60⅝
9,000 do.......b30 60⅝
12,000 do.......... 60½
5,000 Virginia. St. 6s.... 63
5,000 do.......... 63¼
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 52¾
2,000 do.......b10 53
54,000 do.......... 52⅝
5,000 do.......b4 52⅝
2,000 Cal. State 7s..... 86½
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s..... 96½
4,000 do.......... 96
5,000 do.......s10. 96
3,000 Erie R. 1st M.Bs..105½
3,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. 1883,.......ex int. 92½
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.100
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs 84
2,000 Harlem 1st M.Bs.100
1,000 Mich.C.8℘c.Bs.old 98½
1,000 Mich.Cen.8℘c.1st M. S. F. Con.Bs.102⅞
7,000 Mich. S. 2d m..... 72
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 89½
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st m. 46½
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st m.100
17,000 American Gold...102
10 Park Bank.........101
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co... 90
5 do.......... 89¾
15 Pacific M. S. Co.... 94
350 do.......s30 93½
10 do.......... 93½
700 N. Y. Cen. R........ 83¾
150 do.......b10 83⅝
100 do.......s15 83½
500 do.......... 83½
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b10 45½
2,600 do.......... 45½
100 do.......... 45½
450 do.......b10 45⅝
700 do.......... 45⅝

100 Erie Railway.....s30 35¼
50 do.......... 35⅛
50 do.......... 35½
800 do.......... 35
100 do.......b7 35
150 do.......b10 35
100 do.......s60 34¾
100 do.......s10 34½
550 do.......... 34½
100 do.......b10 34¾
50 Erie R. Pref.
50 do.......s10 58½
50 do.......b30 58⅜
50 do.......... 58½
400 do.......... 58¾
24 do.......... 58
50 Hud. River R..... 37⅛
50 do.......... 37
50 do.......b60 37⅛
100 do.......s10 36¾
100 do.......... 36¾
100 do.......s58 36⅝
300 Harlem R.......... 12⅜
50 Harlem R. Pref..... 30
100 do.......... 30¼
25 do.......... 30½
600 Reading Railroad.. 41½
100 do.......... 41⅛
1,000 do.......... 41
50 Mich. Cen. R....... 55
250 do.......... 55¼
100 do.......... 55⅛
250 do.......s10 55⅛
13 M. S. & N. Ind. R... 23⅞
100 do.......... 23¾
10 M. S. & N. I. G. S... 47¾
40 Panama Railroad...118
150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 64¼
80 do.......... 64
15 Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 18
100 do.......b30 18
950 do.......... 17¾
300 do.......b15 17¾
150 Chi. & R. I. R...... 56
100 do.......... 56¼
50 do.......... 56⅛
50 do.......b10 56⅜
100 Chi., Burl'n & Q. R. 64⅝
53 Mil. & P. du C. R... 21
6 do.......... 21¼
75 do.......... 21⅛
23 M & P. du C., 1st P. 79½
15 M. & P. du C., 2d P. 55½
116 Del., L. & W. R.... 33

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg 92⅞
21,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 92¾
20,000 Treas. 7 3-10℘c.N. 99⅞
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 60⅝
6,000 do.......... 60½
22,000 Missouri State 6s 53
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg. 72
44 Continental Bank... 80
20,000 Amer. Gold...s60.101⅞
100 Erie Railway....b10 35½
550 do.......... 35¼
50 Cumb. Coal Pref... 8
100 N. Y. Cen. R....... 83¾
200 Erie R. Pref....... 58¾
30 do.......b30 58
50 do.......... 58½
50 Hudson Riv. R..... 37
100 Reading R......... 42
400 Chic. & Rock I. R.... 56⅞

20 Mich. Cen. R....... 56⅜
150 do.......... 56¼
250 do.......b20 56⅜
5 Mil.& P.Du C.1st P. 79⅜
100 M. So. & N. I.G.Sk. 48
35 do.......... 47½
20 Panama R.........119½
150 Ill. Cen. R.Scrip.b30 65
200 do.......... 64½
50 do.......... 65
75 Cleve. & Pittsb'h R. 18
300 Cleve. & Toledo R. 46
100 do.......b15 46⅜
100 do.......... 46¼
300 do.......b15 46⅜
200 do.......b10 46⅜
50 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R. 21⅜
175 do.......b15 21⅜

MONDAY, March 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, March 8, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 1:

Decrease in Loans	$4,619,090
Increase in Specie	609,685
Increase in Circulation	505,262
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,258,771

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 9, 1861.	March 8, 1862.	March 1, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	122,705,904	133,055,148	137,674,233
Specie	33,892,768	30,436,644	29,826,959
Circulation	8,535,733	5,869,206	5,363,944
Gross Deposits	110,262,039	122,634,490	126,283,636
Exchanged	21,550,591	18,918,762	18,309,137
Undrawn	88,711,448	103,715,728	107,974,499
In Sub-Treasury	7,524,637	6,155,486	4,409,600

The Bank return indicates the sale by the Associated Banks of nearly *five millions* of their United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds; thus reducing the loans to Government in this amount. The falling off on the general line of Loans and Discounts is $4,619,000, while the ordinary mercantile line we understand to be about half a million higher than last Monday. The purchases of Government Securities by the public and the country Banks have reduced the balances on deposit in this City about four and a quarter millions. The Specie line, as estimated in our weekly review this morning, is up to $30,400,000 on the average of last week; the actual sum in Bank on Saturday being $30,670,000. The Banks are disposed to increase their own circulation; the recovery on the present line being over half a million.

The day has been a very quiet one in the Money and Exchange markets. The Stock Brokers were moderate borrowers, at 6@7 ℘ cent. and there is no increase in the supply of first-class Merchant paper at the same rates. The Exchange on London is steady, at 112@112½ ℘ cent. Gold is a fraction firmer than on Saturday, the closing quotation being 101⅞@102 ℘ cent.

In the Stock Market there was some adverse excitement early in the day, several parties being disposed to put out contracts, seller three days, on the worst phase of the news from Hampton Roads, at a concession of ½@1 ℘ cent., on nearly all the prominent Railway shares. New-York Central was sold before the early Board, 1,500 shares at 83½ ℘ cent., as against 83⅞@84 on Saturday afternoon, and Erie was followed down from 35¼ on Saturday, to 34½ ℘ cent. The Western Stocks and Missouri Sixes moved in about the same proportion. But as the day advanced, and the final dealings came to be quoted, the entire decline was recovered, and the general market, at 5 o'clock, left off with more real buoyancy, and generally at higher figures, than at any time during the past week. The excitement was altogether in the opposite direction from the demonstration made against the market early in the day, and the difference in some of the Western shares was 1@1½ ℘ cent. The difference was also 1 ℘ cent., ½@1 ℘ cent. on Tennessee and Missouri State stocks, while a fresh demand for large sums of United States 6 ℘ cents. sprung up at 92⅞@93 ℘ cent. The demand for Erie of both classes was understood to be from strong parties, immediately conversant with the business of the road, and the common shares left off 35⅜, and the preference shares 59⅜@½ ℘ cent. New-York Central from 83½ early in the morning, returned to 84 ℘ cent., which figure was finally paid and bid; Toledo to 47 ℘ cent.; Quincy, 65; Michigan Southern, 24½; Michigan Central, 57; Illinois Central, 65½; Pacific Mail, 94@94½, cash, and 94½, buyer's option, and Panama 118½@120 ℘ cent.

The *City of Washington* steamer, from England, Feb. 26, brings the following report of American Stocks:

In relation to American securities, the London *Times* of the 26th remarks:

In colonial descriptions, Grand Trunk of Canada improved to 25½@26. New-Brunswick debentures are also higher. American securities have been firmer, United States Five ℘ Cents. having especially rallied. Canada Five ℘ Cents., 99½@100.

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℘ cent., red. 1874	66 @ 68	
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent.	48 @ 49	48
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880	61 @ 63	62½
Erie shares	29 @ 30	29¾ ½
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Preference	49 @ 50	49½
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1867	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1859	85 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	77 @ 79	78¾
Do. 4th M. 7 ℘ cent.	69 @ 71	
Do. 5th M. 7 ℘ cent.	65 @ 67	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 81	
Do. $100 shares, $85 paid	46 @ 47	47½ ¾ ½
Do. $100 shares, all paid	50 @ 52	52 1¾
Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℘ c.	79 @ 81	
Do. S. F. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M., '82	84 @ 86	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. S. F., 1883	80 @ 82	81¾
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. S. F., 1876	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ℘ cent. c. b., 1876	86 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℘ cent, '72	99 @101	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℘ cent., conv	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℘ cent	84 @ 86	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 29	19½

We have heretofore given the aggregate results of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the commercial year ending June 30, 1861, being exclusive of the clearances of Cotton, &c., from the Southern ports, after the Custom-houses at Charleston, New-Orleans, &c., were seized by the rebels. This defect in the actual exports of the year is equivalent to about $140,000,000 on Cotton alone, which added to the sum reported would give a total of $388,505,000, in place of $248,505,000, without taking into the account the staples of Rice, Tobacco and Naval Stores, cleared after the seizure of the Custom-house. Against these items we should set off the imports of Foreign Merchandise into the Southern ports, not accounted for after January, 1861:

IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1861.

Dutiable Goods	$218,179,566
Free Goods besides Specie	69,831,276
Specie and Bullion	46,339,611
Total Imports for the year	$334,350,453

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES SAME YEAR.

Domestic Produce other than Specie		$204,166,299
Foreign Produce and Merchandise		14,548,075
Domestic Specie and Bullion	$23,799,870	
Foreign Specie and Bullion	5,991,210—	29,791,080
Total reported		$248,505,454
Add Cotton not reported		140,000,000
Total Exports		$388,505,454

The Exports of Domestic Produce may be briefly summed up as follows:

Year ending June 30.	1859.	1860.	1861.
From the Sea	$4,462,974	$4,156,480	$4,451,515
From the Forest	14,489,406	13,738,559	10,260,809
From Agriculture	40,400,757	48,551,894	101,655,833
Tobacco	21,074,038	15,906,547	13,784,710
Cotton	161,434,923	191,806,555	174,051,483
Manufactures	33,853,660	39,803,080	36,418,254
Raw Produce	2,676,322	2,279,308	3,543,695
Specie and Bullion	57,502,305	56,946,851	23,799,870
Total Dom. Pro.	$335,894,385	$373,189,274	$367,996,169

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	90
Merchants'	98
Mechanics'	98
America	101
Phenix	90
North River	65
Merchants' Ex.	75
Commerce	85
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80
Broadway	125
Ocean	70
American Exchange	87
Bank of the Republic	92
Hanover	70
Metropolitan	95
Market	85
Nassau	87
Shoe and Leather	90
Continental	74
Marine	100
Imp. & Traders'	94
Park	101

The changes in the Railway mortgages were not important. The following are the bids reported from the morning Board:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95
N. Y. Cen. sixes, R. Es.	90
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102½
N.Y.C. sevens, conv. '76	102½
Erie Firsts, '68	105½
Erie seconds, '79	99
Erie thirds, '83	92½
Erie fourths, '80	85
Erie fifths, '88	75
Hudson thirds, '75	83½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	99
Harlem seconds, '64	92½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	97
M. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	89½
P. R. 7 ℘ c. g'd by Mo.	50
Ill. Cen., 7 ℘ c., '75	93¼
T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ℘ c.	94
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	46
Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
N. J. Cen. seconds	103
Tol. & Wabash firsts	77
Tol & W. seconds	47
Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	49
Warren Railroad	77

The Continental Exchanges for Wednesday's mails (per *Arabia* from this port) are quoted by Mr. N. BRANDT, Foreign Bill Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	5f. 2⅜c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℘ dollar	5f. 1⅛c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℘ marc banco	37⅜c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	43⅜c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	82c.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. March 8.	LOANS. March 1.	SPECIE. March 8.	SPECIE. March 1.	[illegible] March 8.	[illegible] March 1.	[illegible] March 8.	[illegible] March 1.
Bk. of New-York	5,302,032	5,334,787	1,067,172	1,075,262	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	4,906,911	5,220,161	1,886,254	1,860,434	[illegible]	128,794	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	5,566,132	6,116,971	1,407,559	1,407,334	[illegible]	93,961	[illegible]	4,107,245
Mechanics' Bank	3,882,142	3,999,060	557,457	557,681	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,584,443	2,723,673	1,301,078	1,190,949	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,607,245	1,672,080
Bank of America	6,786,239	6,903,579	734,759	750,282	63,596	62,575	3,431,656	3,361,671
Phenix Bank	3,527,033	3,497,765	542,589	536,871	65,760	73,361	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	2,601,316	2,878,928	1,541,631	1,428,436			3,309,907	3,463,483
Tradesmen's Bank	1,601,102	1,694,339	195,105	191,787	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,696,161	1,656,827
Fulton Bank	1,595,281	1,651,508	407,371	387,475	106,181	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,529,444
Chemical Bank	1,958,472	2,042,994	2,462,501	2,468,198	169,785	[illegible]	4,844,116	4,629,977
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,816,554	1,831,188	197,154	197,402	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,041,066
National Bank	2,144,646	2,232,215	415,288	420,216	90,779	94,197	[illegible]	1,208,294
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,854,717	1,896,764	223,939	224,769	164,961	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,063,308
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,043,462	1,141,770	193,394	172,090	139,938	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	398,843	424,365	417,949	417,321	52,850	53,739	560,673	597,940
Leather Man. Bk.	1,444,962	1,518,431	882,249	830,988	74,919	75,112	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,323,790	1,235,066	283,090	277,277	82,987	85,246	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	4,263,714	4,118,812	914,434	876,144	91,960	99,193	3,358,125	3,321,893
Am. Exchange Bk.	6,608,974	7,078,632	2,301,414	2,267,808	124,861	101,102	5,272,465	5,641,779
Bk. of Commerce	14,558,432	14,685,468	1,420,996	1,403,262	1,975	1,975	5,629,876	6,050,607
Broadway Bank	3,746,087	4,059,909	1,576,348	1,575,786	259,255	178,726	4,626,320	4,919,999
Ocean Bank	1,780,233	1,919,584	229,062	227,941	48,419	50,612	1,128,460	1,202,941
Mercantile Bank	2,975,635	3,191,639	540,358	509,795	7,551	7,601	2,548,557	2,714,656
Pacific Bank	1,120,320	1,117,015	206,299	212,417	134,991	110,975	920,033	952,285
Bank of Republic	3,802,019	4,560,060	1,102,720	976,790	148,491	113,878	3,261,959	3,497,473
Chatham Bank	701,766	696,363	100,560	101,666	45,431	48,831	453,024	472,232
People's Bank	661,562	670,571	92,617	93,485	50,478	53,832	542,976	564,121
Bank of N. Am.	2,289,634	2,221,305	225,916	250,825	91,857	62,061	1,814,055	1,772,038
Hanover Bank	1,702,496	1,735,708	153,634	155,795	54,891	45,045	903,100	940,907
Irving Bank	743,344	712,193	88,483	86,551	87,253	80,093	483,026	464,476
Metropolitan Bk.	7,623,086	7,573,288	1,486,222	1,478,976	157,773	185,246	5,888,079	6,086,176
Citizen's Bank	779,963	808,870	143,272	145,253	126,838	103,962	619,448	622,147
Nassau Bank	1,864,866	2,006,617	286,049	288,291	62,825	66,189	1,320,026	1,415,103
Market Bank	1,542,008	1,559,348	232,727	220,905	132,361	139,794	1,030,168	1,057,456
St. Nicholas Bank	1,255,800	1,227,590	161,095	162,362	66,424	63,724	785,284	715,442
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,009,899	2,978,948	261,787	254,649	286,094	205,561	1,818,406	1,958,931
Corn Exch. Bank	1,944,164	2,002,638	353,531	328,043	191,398	174,490	1,250,241	1,334,841
Continental Bank	2,917,114	3,426,494	316,206	323,475	189,082	119,396	2,914,427	2,361,144
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,592,346	1,607,793	257,618	251,126	272,166	245,757	1,065,416	1,150,589
Oriental Bank	656,787	578,753	100,831	101,968	61,989	57,173	422,024	422,509
Marine Bank	1,143,114	1,116,998	163,154	170,397	129,747	100,405	893,791	881,133
Atlantic Bank	798,817	797,127	100,300	99,777	82,858	82,740	376,445	367,086
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,537,856	2,590,036	306,160	311,807	94,546	98,039	2,245,509	2,250,581
Park Bank	5,670,973	5,661,189	1,743,573	1,634,822	119,292	126,958	6,536,212	6,498,967
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	862,127	937,920	151,365	152,548	54,418	48,433	687,351	709,378
Grocers' Bank	502,493	502,838	70,091	69,058	31,582	29,187	362,190	383,977
North River Bank	550,702	540,917	90,842	90,970	51,449	47,647	475,918	459,491
East River Bank	336,744	332,397	41,963	46,815	104,146	103,602	210,677	213,342
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	882,717	929,503	223,318	223,145	63,112	69,316	672,445	684,174
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	398,072	397,005	95,374	91,862	88,327	86,018	316,540	312,652
N.Y. Exch. Bank	326,645	318,084	68,764	56,801	95,800	94,203	327,306	307,189
Bull's Head Bank	400,352	382,812	46,158	60,768	128,457	117,087	372,902	386,634
N.Y. County Bank	292,320	295,264	55,480	55,383	67,963	62,536	249,814	245,880
Total	133,055,148	137,674,233	30,436,644	29,826,959	$5,869,206	$5,363,944	103,715,728	107,974,499
	Decrease....$4,619,090		Increase....$609,685		Increase......$505,262		Decrease....$4,258,771	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 10.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 84; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 54 bbls. Ashes, 10,072 bbls. Flour, 114 bbls. and 946 bags Corn Meal, 5,184 bushels Wheat, 845 bushels Corn, 3,001 bushels Rye, 6,493 bushels Barley, 4,363 bushels Oats, 6,956 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in lively request to-day, at much higher prices. Middlings opened at 28¾c., and advanced to 30c., closing at 29½c.@30c. ℘ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bales, within the range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy to-day, the demand having been limited, while holders have been eager to sell. The reported sales since our last, amount to 8,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 75—chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping; sales 750 bbls., at $5 75@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, to-day, including superfine at $5 35@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more active, at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl., and $15 50 for the latter in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour $1 95@$2 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy, and prices have been quite irregular. Sales have been confined to 7,400 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western in store, on private terms; Amber Jersey and Long Island at $1 42½@$1 46; Red State (Spring) at $1 24, and very choice White Kentucky at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty and depressed. Sales 57,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c., State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ℘ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 80c.@85c. from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 3,100 bushels. Barley is less active, but firm. Sales 14,500 bushels, including State at 85c., and California at 80c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in good request at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at former prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ℘ lb.

METALS—The demand, to-day, has been limited; prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for common Resin at $5 37½@$5 50 ℘ 310 lbs, and for Spirits Turpentine at $1 07½@$1 10 ℘ gallon. No important movements in other descriptions.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair request, and 100 bbls. have been disposed on private terms. Crude Sperm has been quiet, owing to the firmness of holders. Linseed has been inquired for at 87c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive to-day, at $14@$14 12½ for Mess, here; $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@5½c. Cut Meats continue in demand at 5¼c.@6½c. for Hams, 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is unaltered; sales 700 boxes, at 6¾c.@7c. ℘ lb. Lard is in moderate request at former rates; sales, 1,150 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is quiet to-day, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 5c.@7c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales of 85 tcs. of Carolina were made at $6 75@$c ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 400 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, Melado, for private terms, and 750 boxes Havana, part at 7⅝c.@8c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@26c., chiefly at 25½c., ℘ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 40,000 lbs., at 8⅝c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market was somewhat brisker, to-day, at our revised quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7½d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6½d., ℘ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ℘ ton; Hops, ½d. ℘ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon, 5s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Dublin—An American vessel, with Corn, (27,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 10d. ℘ bushel. For Londonderry—A bark hence, to load at Baltimore with Corn, in bulk and bags, at 11c. ℘ bushel.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 10.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. Red at $1 22@$1 33; White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN dull at 53c.@55c. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD, 8c.@8½c. WHISKY dull at 26c.

PERSONAL.

MR. ANDREW P. SPRAGG, TEACHER, will find a letter to his address in the New-York Post office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of education and refinement, not over 24 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address GALEN, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1862, A CHECK, dated March 3, 1862, for $50, drawn by E. D. Lawrence, on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the order of Lynch & Foley. Payment thereof has been stopped, and all persons are hereby forbid negotiating the same.
P. D. KENNY, No. 290 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering at retail an immense stock of
STAPLE GOODS,
Containing every article necessary for
FAMILY AND HOTEL
Purposes. All of these goods have been purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be sold at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A large and choice assortment received per steamer *Arabia*, and will be opened on
MONDAY, March 10.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
NEW DESIGNS FOR 1862.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CHURCHES AND STORES,
GOLD BAND, FRESCO AND HOLLAND SHADES,
In stock, or made to order,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
359 G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, BROADWAY, N. Y. 359

359 FROM AUCTION. 359
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE, PIECE LACE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

BARGAINS & AUCTIONS
FROM
JOHN D.
LEWIS

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at
LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS,
to commence the Spring trade with.
J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.
THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS,
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.
J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.
N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of
J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED (to occupy during the rebuilding of their store) to
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
And they invite attention to a very large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
including Silks in small checks, figures and plain colors.
BLACK SILKS of very superior makes.
DELAINES, Printed and Plain.
POILE DE CHEVRES, MOSAMBIQUES,
GRAY GOODS, GINGHAMS, FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS, &c.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
DOMESTICS—A large assortment at low prices.
Also,
SHAWLS, in great variety for the Spring.
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.
Will offer this week, at a great reduction in prices,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Damasks, Curtains, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Towels, Ticks, Hosiery, Embroideries, Gloves, &c., &c.,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE.
An opportunity like the present is rarely offered to Housekeepers to purchase every article of Dry Goods they want at a positive reduction.
Store open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

MME. F. PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
WILL EXHIBIT
On WEDNESDAY, March 12,
THE SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
In DRESSES and DRESS GOODS,
To which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

A CARD.
WM. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of Family Mourning Goods, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
Milliners and Dressmakers supplied on liberal terms.

BARGAINS IN LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, WINDOW HOLLANDS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND BLANKETS, now selling at very reduced prices, in order to clear out the entire stock. Also Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of the finest fabrics, bought for cash, and now offered at less than cost of importation. Purchasers will please examine before buying elsewhere.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
Store No. 110 to rent.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c. (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ALL WOOL REPS, 5-4 WIDE, AND IN choice colors, at 56c. per yard, worth $1. New Spring dress goods and domestic goods, the cheapest in the City, at No. 108 and 110 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHELVING, SUITABLE FOR HARDWARE, for sale, at No. 18 Warren-st. Apply on the premises.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HOW TO PAY THE RENT—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—MRS. JAMES' EVENINGS AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The waning fortune of the Great Rebellion may be read this morning in the following brief synopsis of the principal news given in the TIMES:

1. A glorious victory in Arkansas, over the combined forces of PRICE, MCCULLOCH, VAN DORN and MCINTOSH.

2. The falling back of the rebels from their lines of the Potomac—the evacuation of Centreville, and probably Manassas, Winchester, and the fortifications on the Lower Potomac.

3. The occupation of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina and St. Mary's, Fla., by our forces—the rebels flying ignominiously, leaving guns, munitions, &c., behind.

We have news of the most startling and glorious character from Arkansas. An official dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN announces that Gen. CURTIS, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most decided victory over the combined forces of VAN DORN, MCCULLOCH, PRICE and MCINTOSH. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported at one thousand, while that of the enemy is still heavier. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities, and at last accounts our cavalry was in full pursuit of the flying rebels. This is undoubtedly one of the most important victories of the war, and is undoubtedly the finishing blow to the rebels in the Southwest.

The startling rumor reached this City yesterday, and was given currency in extra editions of the papers, that the rebel army was evacuating Centreville and Manassas. This was followed by another startling rumor, that Winchester was fully evacuated on Sunday. A later dispatch, received from Washington, puts these matters beyond a doubt. Centreville is deserted by the rebels, and probably Manassas; Winchester is evacuated; the batteries on the Lower Potomac are deserted and all indications point unerringly to the conclusion that the rebel lines are being withdrawn along their whole extent. Where the new positions of the rebel army will be taken remains to be seen.

The news from the Southern coast is hardly second in importance to that which reaches us from points nearer home. The naval expedition which left Port Royal some time ago, under command of Commodore DUPONT, has been eminently successful, and two more of the principal ports on the Atlantic coast are now in our possession—Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. The expedition left Port Royal about the 1st inst., and the first point arrived at was Brunswick. There, on the appearance of our gunboats, the enemy abandoned their works and fled precipitately. The town was not burnt by the rebels, as threatened, and Commodore DUPONT took quiet possession, leaving it in charge of some of the gunboats. The Government thus has entire control of the coast of Georgia, from South Carolina to Florida. The fleet then moved down to Cumberland sound, the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina, which is commanded by Fort Clinch. The fort was manned by the rebels, but when the fleet hove in sight they were discovered making a hasty flight, and only a few of the barbette guns of this fort were fired. A few shells from the gunboats cleared the fort entirely, and it was immediately taken possession of by our forces. Twelve large guns were captured, together with a considerable quantity of ammunition. It was understood that more arms and ammunition were at a point further up the Sound, and an expedition left to capture it. The rebel works, as well as the town of Fernandina, from which most of the male inhabitants had fled, were occupied by Gen. WRIGHT's Brigade.

The fuller particulars of the naval battles in Hampton Roads, which took place on Saturday and Sunday, add very few facts not contained in the first dispatches. During Saturday evening, after the cessation of firing between the rebel vessels and the Newport's News batteries, the frigate *Congress* was set on fire by the rebels, and was blown to pieces by the explosion of her magazine. On Saturday morning the conflict was renewed, the attention of the *Merrimac*, until the appearance of the *Monitor*, being principally directed to the *Minnesota*, which was still aground. That vessel was struck several times, and some half dozen men were killed on board her, but the damages sustained by her are not serious. She was subsequently got afloat, and will soon again be in fighting condition. In addition to the other vessels mentioned, the gunboat *Oregon* was disabled by a shot in her boiler, and the gunboat *Zouave* was also damaged to some extent. The encounter between the two iron-clad vessels was a most terrific one. They were engaged both at long and short range—two or three times lying along side each other. The *Monitor* at last succeeded in forcing a long hole in the side of the rebel monster, when the entire rebel fleet turned tail for Norfolk. Lieut. WORDEN, commanding the *Monitor*, was wounded in the head from a fragment of iron which entered one of the lookout holes in the pilot-house. The loss of life on the *Cumberland* is supposed to be about one hundred.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that at last accounts, fighting was going on at New-Madrid, which has been invested by the National forces under Gen. POPE. No doubt was entertained that Gen. POPE would win a speedy victory.

Our advices from Memphis represent the inhabitants of that City to be intensely excited, in anticipation of a descent of the National forces. The sole reliance was upon Forts Pillow and Randolph, as there were very few rebel troops there for the defence of the place. After several ineffectual attempts to transact business, the State Legislature had scattered, and Gov. HARRIS is represented to be flying about from point to point in vain endeavors to rally the people to his aid in repelling the "Lincoln hirelings."

Another rumor relative to the removal of the rebel capital has reached us. The *North Carolina Standard* has an "important rumor that the seat of Government is to be removed from Richmond to Raleigh."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a number of petitions and memorials on various subjects were presented—among them a memorial asking Congress to permit no abridgment of the liberty of the Press. A bill to fulfill treaty stipulations with Hanover, regarding the abolition of the Stadt dues, was passed. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, giving it as the opinion of the Senate that no person should be appointed commander of a division except such as exhibit superior competency in command, or gallantry in conflict. A joint resolution, in accordance with the suggestion in the President's Special Message, tendering the aid of the Government to the States of Maryland and Delaware, and favoring voluntary emancipation, was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, but objected to by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and laid over. The bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up, and after being amended by adding a bill to reorganize the cavalry, it was passed—the number of cavalry regiments being reduced to thirty. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, made a speech in opposition to it. At the conclusion of his speech a joint resolution of thanks to Commodore FOOTE was passed. The House bill providing a new Article of War, prohibiting officers of the army from returning fugitive slaves, was debated at considerable length, and finally passed as it came from the House, 29 to 9.

In the House, the Senate Sutler bill was debated, and passed after some amendment. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, asked leave to offer a joint resolution—a duplicate of the one suggested in the President's Message—to aid the States desiring to abolish Slavery. The rules were suspended for its introduction—86 to 35. Mr. CONKLING, after a few remarks in favor of its passage, demanded the previous question, but the House refused to second the demand—67 to 59. A postponement of the subject until Monday next was then suggested. A motion was made to substitute to day, and pending this motion the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the screw steamship *City of Washington* at this port, we have advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th ult. There is very little political news of importance. The Liverpool cotton market was firm, and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for money.

The *Hammonia*, from Bremen and Southampton, also arrived last night. Her dates are to the 26th ult.

On Sunday evening, on receipt of the news of the engagement in Hampton Roads, several of our most influential citizens waited upon Mayor OPDYKE, to take into consideration the propriety of sinking ballast-ladened ships in the channel inside of Sandy Hook, to prevent the passage of the *Merrimac*, should she attempt it. Later news, however, rendered this precaution unnecessary.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, took up the Annual Appropriation bill as passed by the Board of Councilmen, and passed upon the same item by item. None of the items were decreased in amount, while most of them were increased and some of them very largely. The appropriation for Belgian pavement was increased from $25,000 to $450,000: for opening new streets, from $5,000 to $80,000; for repairs of roads and avenues, from $25,000 to $125,000; for repairing and building wharves, piers and slips, from $100,000 to $285.000; for water-pipes and mains, from $60,000 to $100,000, and many other items in proportion. A new item of $50,000 was added for improving Broadway. The total amount of increase made by the Aldermen over the tax levy, as passed by the other Board is not far from $1,200,000.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting, last evening, and among other matters received two important communications from the Comptroller on the subject of reducing the amount of City taxes for the current year. They were favorably received, and will be acted on at the next meeting of the Board. A prolonged discussion ensued, upon a motion to concur with the other Board in thanking Hon. GEO. BANCROFT for his services on the 22d ult.

The first annual commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place at Irving Hall last evening. Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, of the Faculty, SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. VAN BUREN HUBBARD, of the Graduating Class, and Dr. CHAPIN. The entire exercises were highly interesting.

Last evening the Sons of Vermont held a meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. E. W. STOUGHTON, Esq., presided. Their object was to complete the organization of the association, which was accomplished. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and an Executive Committee appointed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the judgment below, in certain Excise cases, wherein the complaints were dismissed because the attorney bringing the actions had not complied with the requirements of the statute. The same Court affirmed a judgment refusing a writ of prohibition to restrain the Marine Court from trying an action brought therein for a sum exceeding $500—the plaintiff asking judgment only for that amount.

The Stock Market was under much excitement yesterday. Early in the day some sellers appeared at a decline of ½@1 ℔ cent. from Saturday's prices. The course of the market was soon after reversed, and unusual buoyancy displayed in the bidding at the close, the quotations leaving off higher than on Saturday. Money worked easy. The Banks made a further deposit of $1,500,000 in the Sub-Treasury on 5 ℔ cent. interest. Exchange, 112@112½. Gold, ¼@½ higher than on Saturday, closing 101⅞@102 ℔ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Cotton, yesterday, at decidedly higher prices. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., and closed quite dull. Nothing really new in Wheat. Corn was plenty and heavy. Barley was less freely purchased. Provisions attracted less attention; prices of Pork tended downwards. Groceries were inactive, as were likewise Hemp, Hops, Fruit, Metals, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A moderate business was transacted in Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Hay, Whale and Linseed Oils, Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were more extensive.

A PANIC ON A SMALL SCALE.—We hope the recent news from Hampton Roads has somewhat reassured the timid souls who were certain, on Sunday night, that the *Merrimac* would speedily visit this harbor and lay New-York in ashes. Their magnificent project of sinking stone-boats in the channel, for the purpose of keeping her out, may safely be postponed for a few weeks. Naturally enough the exploits of the *Merrimac* excited some consternation. Her movements were bold and brilliant, and if she had met nothing more formidable than the ordinary wooden frigates of our navy, it is not easy to limit the amount of mischief she might have done. But it was absurd to suppose that, under any circumstances, she could have been tempted to visit New-York. In the first place, it is very doubtful whether she could possibly stand the sea voyage. In the next, there is scarcely one chance in three that she could pass the forts that guard the entrance to the harbor. And in the third place, even if she could get in, it is not easy to see how she could possibly get out. In any event, she is not likely to enter upon such an adventure as a hostile visit to this port; and it is not worth while to destroy the harbor by way of protecting the City just yet.

An Advance on the Potomac.

We hear of renewed clamors at Washington for an immediate advance of the army of the Potomac. Our successes at the West have fairly intoxicated the minds of some of our civic warriors at Washington, and they demand a movement in front of the Capital without delay, and without the slightest regard to the circumstances of the case. This unreasonable temper will, of course, be greatly encouraged by the news of this morning, that the rebels are actually in retreat.

We trust that these clamors will not be allowed to have one whit more effect than they have had hitherto. Gen. MCCLELLAN has shown by the best of all tests, *success*, that his plans of the campaign have been judicious, and admirably adapted to secure the triumph of the Union cause. And he is fairly entitled to the continued confidence of the whole country and to the undisturbed prosecution of his unfulfilled designs. Nothing is more certain than that he has formed a plan for the expulsion of the rebels from Centreville and Manassas, and for their capture. It is not enough that they be driven away, or forced to abandon those points. *They must not be suffered to escape*. And Gen. MCCLELLAN must be allowed to complete his plans for cutting off their retreat before he is forced to disturb them in their present position.

No one who watches the military movements of the day on the Potomac, can fail to see that a most comprehensive plan is in process of execution for the defeat, destruction and capture of the rebel forces in Virginia. Upon the two wings the movement has already commenced. What is to be done in the rear is as yet matter of conjecture. But when all things in all quarters are ready, no one can doubt that the grand concentric movement will be made. To compel the Commanding General *to make it before*, would be only to sacrifice success to the demands of a temporary and a doubtful sentiment.

In spite of all the detraction of which he has been the object, Gen. MCCLELLAN has thus far proved himself abundantly competent to his high responsibility, and adequate to the duties of his high command. He has shown himself a superb strategist—competent to the largest combinations and the most extended operations in the field. His plans are now upon the very eve of consummation. But a few days can elapse at the farthest before they will be put to the test. He is a rash and an unwise man who would, from any feeling of impatience, force them to execution before they are fully ripe. We do not anticipate from either the President or the Secretary of War any such unsafe and disastrous counsels.

The Rebels on the Wing.

There is reason to believe the rebel army, that has so long threatened the capital of the Union, is preparing for immediate retreat. The reports from the officer in command of the Potomac flotilla is that the batteries, which have decorated the right bank of the river, have been removed, the artillerists have gone, the blockade is ended. With equal confidence, the statement is made at Washington that Centreville and Winchester have both been evacuated. If, indeed, the forces on the river have been withdrawn, the fact raises the strongest presumption that Manassas itself is to be instantly abandoned. The river batteries were never so much designed to obstruct the approach to Washington, as to secure another most essential point. This was to prevent the crossing of the National forces, already in great strength on the left bank, and accessible to unlimited reinforcements from the reserve at Washington. Had Gen. HOOKER, in the absence of opposing batteries, effected a landing in the rear of Gen. JOHNSTON, the movement would not only have exposed that commander to the risk of being surrounded and captured, but would have severed the most important line of rebel communication with Richmond—that by way of Fredericksburgh. These dangers the batteries have effectually guarded against. Their withdrawal naturally suggests that the occasion for their services no longer exists; in other words, that the insurgent army is making ready to retreat beyond Fredericksburgh.

And there was much in previous intelligence to authorize the expectation of this backward movement. It is entirely accordant with the policy observed by the rebel leaders, since the fall of Fort Donelson. When Gen. BANKS crossed the Potomac, he found all the rebel positions deserted. Col. GEARY entered Leesburgh on the heels of a retreating enemy. In fact Mud, the great ally and supporter of the insurgents in their Winter quarters, having withdrawn its protection, there is nothing left for them but to retreat. Whether they will thus easily escape from the elaborate toils spread for them, remains to be seen.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.—The resolution suggested by the Message of the President was before the House yesterday. On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING the rules were suspended to receive it, the vote being eighty-six to thirty-five. The opposition came mainly from the Democratic opposition to the Administration, strengthened by a few Border-State Representatives, among whom we regret to notice the name of Mr. CRITTENDEN. The vote, however, is very far from conclusive as to the sense of the House. The members from the Northern Slave States appear rather to demand time for reflection and consultation with their constituents, than to have taken a decisive stand against the measure; and should they hereafter give the support they cannot withhold with any propriety, it is hardly likely the Democratic minority will persist in opposition. We sincerely trust the House will yet give the resolution the moral sanction of a unanimous vote.

Another Union Victory—The Rebel Army of the Southwest Annihilated.

The tide of triumph has set in so steadily and persistently, that it is difficult to keep with the torrent. A victory at the West is echoed by one from the East, and the sound scarcely dies away before the reverberation from a yet more distant West falls on the ear. To-day we announce the splendid result of the pursuit of Gen. PRICE. It will be remembered that Gen. CURTIS, with Gen. SIGEL as his stalwart support, set off several weeks ago in chase of the fugitive Missourian. He pushed forward with relentless energy, reached the Arkansas line, passed it, and still PRICE retreated, counting, doubtless, on receiving sufficient reinforcements to enable him to make a stand in a position of his own selection. Happily for the cause of the Union, his plan succeeded. Joined successively by Gens. BEN MCCULLOCH and VAN DORN, with the united forces of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and by MCINTOSH, with his Indians, he at last awaited the attack of CURTIS at a point not named in the dispatch of Gen. HALLECK, but probably at Boston Mountain, a ridge on the north side of the Arkansas River. For, at the latest previous advices, this point had been chosen for the conflict, and the Union troops were in its immediate vicinity. Of the action itself, we have no other information than that the engagement was extremely bloody, resulting in a loss on the National side of a thousand in killed and wounded. The defeat of the rebels is reported as complete.

While too much praise cannot be accorded to Gen. CURTIS and his brave fellows for the magnificent and persevering march which brought them to the field of glory, it will be equally impossible to deny them a splendid award of credit for the fight itself, and for its invaluable result. The entire rebel army of the Southwest is annihilated. It can never again rally or make head against the Union armies. The Indians have now discovered the futility of the stories told them by Poet PIKE, and will return to their homes. Fort Smith at once falls into our hands, with the control of the Arkansas River; and if Gen. POPE succeed in his attack upon New-Madrid, the war west of the Mississippi will be over. There will be neither heart nor material to construct a fresh army.

Iron-clad Vessels.

The affair of the *Merrimac* has proved incontestibly the absolute necessity of iron-clad vessels in naval warfare. All the experiments and speculations in the world become of little importance in presence of the decisive test which she encountered. All our best and most formidable wooden vessels proved to be utterly ineffective against her mail-clad sides; and nothing but the most fortunate circumstance that we had just completed *one* war vessel of the same sort, enabled us to resist her raid upon our naval defences. But for the opportune presence of the *Monitor*, we do not see what could have prevented the *Merrimac* from destroying every one of our vessels in Hampton Roads, and then proceeding by a similar process to clear the Southern coast of our blockading squadron.

We trust this incident, disastrous as it has been to us, will convince Congress of the absolute necessity of at once ordering the construction of enough iron-clad gunboats to meet every probable emergency. Not long since, they rejected a proposition to appropriate $15,000,000 to this purpose. Recent events have shown that there is no possible way in which that sum of money can be put to better uses. We shall always need vessels of precisely this class. Even if the rebellion should end at once, and all danger of foreign war should for the time pass away, we need them as part of the permanent defences of the country; and there is no better time than this for entering upon the work of their construction.

There is another point, in this connection, which needs explanation. During the last eight or ten years, the Government has invested over half a million of dollars in STEVENS' Battery—an iron-clad vessel, resting upon substantially the same principles as those just tested, and certain to be, if successful, the most formidable engine of the kind ever constructed. The inventor has invested a very large private fortune in the work, and a few hundred thousand dollars more would insure its completion. Every dictate of interest and of honor—every motive of economy and of public safety—requires that this tremendous weapon should be made effective at the earliest possible moment.

Just at this point a Congressional Committee steps in, and, without assigning a single valid reason, arrests its progress and forbids its completion. They admit that, upon the testimony of professional men in every department, it promises to fulfill all the conditions that can be required of it. They acknowledge its power, its speed, its invulnerability, its easy management, and everything essential to its success. But—as will be seen by reference to an article in another column—without witnessing a single experiment, although the inventor had prepared them at his own cost,—without assigning a single valid objection, or alleging anything beyond a vague conjecture in disparagement of its claims, the Committee has pronounced judgment against it, and Congress refuses to authorize its completion.

Why is this? Why, at such a moment, when the country needs everything it can secure in the way of effective preparation for defence, does the Committee refuse to sanction the completion of such a work? Is it because, the contract is already made—because there is no room for further speculation, no chance to make money out of it as a Government job? We trust Congress will give renewed attention to this subject, and take pains to procure such information as will enable it either to satisfy the country that the Battery is a failure, or else take early steps for its completion. Those who are best acquainted with its capabilities assert that it could sink the *Merrimac* in half an hour. If this be so, the country cannot afford to dispense with its services.

Coast and Harbor Defence.

We give in another column an abstract of an elaborate memorial to Congress, recapitulating the great features of the Stevens Battery, as approved by the whole Board of Government Examiners, completely refuting the objections of the majority, and setting forth in detail, the fighting qualities and the results of experiments relative to that vessel.

Nothing could be more erroneous than the impression which generally obtains, that the report of this Board, taken as a whole, and with reference to the several professions of its distinguished members, is unfavorable to the completion of this great work. On the contrary, the Board *unanimously approved* all its great features. They admit that all the parts of the vessel above water, and intended to be shot-proof, are "efficiently protected against the heaviest ordnance now afloat in any part of the world;" that the speed, even at one-half the boiler pressure proposed, will be seventeen knots, or nearly twenty statute miles an hour; that the vessel's facilities of manœuvring are remarkable and unprecedented; and that the weight and efficiency of broadside are 50 per cent. greater than those of our heaviest steam frigates.

The majority of the Board then make certain objections, which, according to the standard authorities in such matters, are wholly of an engineering character. Now, the only engineering experts on the Board—Prof. HENRY (who made an entirely favorable minority report) and Mr. STIMERS—were equally divided in opinion on these objections; therefore, there is *no majority report of experts against any feature of this vessel.*

Hence it was eminently proper for Mr. STEVENS to put to the highest possible test those points which were left in dispute by the experts of the Board. As the only material objection of the majority, according to Prof. HENRY, was that the Battery was not strong enough to go to sea, Mr. STEVENS therefore invited the very men who *have built* above two-thirds of the iron ships that the country has produced—and they will be admitted by Congress to be the highest possible authority—to decide the matter finally; and their unanimous report was that the Battery would be strong enough to stand any weather at sea.

The following objections of the majority—the demolition of the decks by firing over them; the inability of the sides to support their load; and the choking of the pumps by coal and the *débris* of the bilge, are refuted by the results of *actual trial*, as witnessed and verified by experts. The objection that the boilers can safely carry but twenty-five pounds of steam, is answered by the certificate of the United States Supervising Inspector of boilers, who, having tested them, states that they can carry fifty pounds according to law. The other objections are just as fully and satisfactorily answered, in the memorial referred to.

If it is possible to make a clearer case than this, we cannot divine the process by which it would be done. In fact, the costly and elaborate experiments made by Mr. STEVENS, and these certificates of the highest professional authorities, not only relieve Congress of the responsibility it must ordinarily feel in acting upon such novel questions, but they convert the report of this Board into an indorsement of his plans, by settling in his favor the points left unsettled by them.

In addition to all this, the facts that the Government already has an interest of half a million dollars in the vessel; that its total cost will be about half that of the European iron-clad vessels of the same size, but of inferior speed, protection and broadside, as admitted by the Board; and that the smaller iron-clad vessels now ordered, cannot possibly cope with such fast and heavy vessels as the *Warrior*, for instance—these facts must, and will, we think, speedily settle the question of completing this great work. We cannot see any pretext, much less a reason, why Congress should longer refuse to grant the necessary appropriation.

ONE MORE STATE RELEASED FROM THE SWAY OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The capture of Fernandina and the forts defending it, and the rout of the rebels there stationed, virtually gives us military possession of the entire State of Florida. Through Fernandina we control the whole eastern coast line of the peninsula. On the southern Keys we hold all the fortifications and positions of strength. On the Gulf line we have possession of Cedar Keys, and from thence we communicate by railroad across the entire peninsula to the point of beginning. At the western extremity again we hold Fort Pickens; and it is only opposite that fortification, at Pensacola, that the rebels now make anything like an organized resistance. The State will, doubtless, speedily be declared under martial law—small bodies of troops stationed at Tallahassee, St. Augustine and one or two other points; and the loyalty of the people will be gradually developed, and the contraband cotton and rice of this fertile region will find an outlet to the markets of the world. There must be 150,000 bales of cotton now lying in Florida, besides rice, sugar and tobacco in great quantity; and there is little danger of the planters in a thinly settled region of country like that, getting so hot in their political excitement as to set fire to their cotton. The fact that commodore DUPONT took down some forty vessels with him in his expedition, looks as if some of them were intended for other work than carrying shot and shell. Florida has but a small white population, and the plantations are mostly large and the planters rich. The bulk of the settlers are from South Carolina and adjoining Slave States; and in politics it has always been but a tail to the Palmetto Oligarchy. A period of military drill would teach these violent and aristocratic rebels, one or two valuable lessons.

The occupation of Brunswick and Fernandina is valuable in another point of view. It completes and perfects our land blockade of the seacoast towns, from Port Royal to Mobile; and, indeed, with the exception of one or two points, it makes the land investment complete from Hampton Roads to Galveston Bay. With Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans in our possession, as they now soon will be, and that which has been over and over again declared impossible will be perfectly accomplished.

This news from DUPONT clears up the mystery as to where the expedition that has so long been preparing at Port Royal was bound for. This was the work it was intended to do, instead of, or at least before, capturing Savannah.

A week ago the rebels fled from their last stronghold in Kentucky; they have been driven clear out of Missouri; they are now closely cornered in Tennessee, and Florida also is out of their clutch. JEFF. DAVIS' dominion is getting very small by degrees.

A WISE DECISION UNDER THE PRIZE LAWS.—Our readers will recollect in the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS, published some time since, a complaint on the part of the latter of the conduct of one of our vessels, which, having taken a prize, sent her into port with the English flag flying under the American flag, and Mr. SEWARD's prompt disavowal and apology for the act. In another column will be found this morning the decision of Judge BETTS in the action brought to forfeit the vessel as a prize. The vessel was the schooner *Jane Campbell*. She was taken off Beaufort, N. C. When first boarded by the steamer *State of Georgia*, she was found to have met with injury at sea, and gave the excuse for being in the place where she was found, that she was in need of repairs and supplies. Subsequently, on an examination of her cargo and papers, suspicious circumstances appeared, sufficient in the view of the Court to warrant the sending her in for trial, and she was accordingly seized and sent to this port. The crew of the seizing vessel were allowed to help themselves to her cargo; the Captain of another of our vessels, the *Albatross*, was allowed to carry away from her eight muskets and ammunition therefor; some of the claimants on board were taken off the vessel and carried to Baltimore, and there left to find their way to New-York, as best they might, and on the passage here the English flag was carried, as was before stated.

The claimants of the vessel and cargo set up these facts as calling for the discharge of the vessel whether she was prize or not, and as will be seen, Judge BETTS sustains their claim, and orders the vessel and cargo restored, and condemns the captors to pay damages for their illegal acts.

We are very glad that such a course has been taken. It is bad enough to forfeit the property of neutral nations, taken at sea, notwithstanding the laws of war justify it. They, however, require such forfeiture to be made in strict conformity to the rules of law—and it is very well that our officers should be warned that they must enforce these stringent rights with scrupulous regard to the accuracy of their own proceedings. That any one should have been put in charge of a prize who had so little common sense as to use his "brief authority" to insult the flag of another nation, is most incredible. We trust that he may be taught a lesson by the result of the case, which he will remember. War is bad business at the best. Let us see to it that all the amenities which it is susceptible of are given to it, and unnecessary offences avoided.

OUR CITY DEBT.—The flourishing condition of the finances of the City of New-York, so far as they relate to the Funded Debt and Sinking Fund, is remarkably set forth in a communication made by Mr. HAWS to the Common Council last evening. The principal of the Croton Water Stock and other funded debt of the City, due in the next thirty-six years, is only $18,092,000. Of this amount $6,650,000 is already provided for in the Sinking Fund. This fund has been accumulating, of late years, far ahead of the provision made under the act of the Legislature of 1844, and pledged to the City creditors. The surplus for the last three years alone is $2,002,000. The present fund and its accumulations would sink the whole debt at par, on or before the 1st of January, 1886, without the addition of any further surplus, whereas more than one-third the principal of the debt is made to fall due after that time, say from 1887 to 1898 inclusive, and cannot be redeemed at par without the consent of the bondholders. In view of these facts, and by way of relieving the taxpayers of the additional assessment for 1862 of the National property and income taxes, the Comptroller recommends that the accumulation of the surplus in the Sinking Fund, over and above the pledged provision of 1844, should cease, and the amount applied to the general or current fund of each year. The change suggested relates only to the disposition of the *surplus revenues* of said fund, *after discharging all claims thereon.* Instead of applying such surplus to the unnecessary augmentation of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt, as has been done during the last few years, it is proposed by Mr. HAWS to appropriate the amount to the payment of interest and the general expenses of the Corporation, which, by existing laws, are provided for wholly by taxation. These surplus revenues were in 1859 $542,000, in 1860 $777,000, and in 1861 $683,000.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, March 10.

Brig *W. C. Clark*, from Sagua for Boston, went ashore on the 7th inst. on Skiff Shoal, near Edgartown, and remains. The cargo will be discharged. The vessel is tight.

Execution of a Murderer.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, March 10.

JAMES BROWN was hung here this morning for the murder of JOHN SHERIDAN HOGAN, Member of Parliament. He protested that he was innocent to the last moment.

Illegal Recruiting.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Monday, March 10.

A man named CORNWALL was arrested here to-day, charged with offering inducements to British soldiers to desert, and join the American service. He was committed for trial.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 10.

CHARLES HENRY FISHER died this morning at his residence in the upper part of the city.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 10.

W. W. FOSDICK, the poet, died on Saturday afternoon.

A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION.—Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING's *Last Poems*, with a Memoir by THEODORE TILTON, are in press by JAMES MILLER, New-York. These Poems include those which have not before been collected, and those which she left in manuscript at her death. This volume completes the edition of her poetical works.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 456 persons having died during the past week, of whom 114 were men, 68 women, 144 boys and 130 girls. This shows an increase of 33 over last week, and 58 over the corresponding week of 1861.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Act to Establish a New Article of War.

DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions in relation to homœopathic surgeons.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition in favor of a bankrupt act.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition asking that the Democratic newspapers now excluded from the mails, whose editors are not convicted of treason, be allowed the same privileges as the Abolition newspapers.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial, asking Congress to permit no abridgment of the freedom of the Press.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to fulfill treaty stipulations with Hanover.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported back the bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports, with amendments.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of bounty and pensions to soldiers and officers actually employed in the Department of the West.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, that in the opinion of the Senate no person should be appointed commander of a Division except such as exhibit superior competency in the command of men, or gallantry in conflict against the enemy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to take up the cavalry bill.

Mr. GRIMES objected.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Commodore FOOTE to Congress.

Mr. KING objected, as the Senator had needlessly objected to the cavalry bill.

Mr. GRIMES said he hoped it would go to the country that the Senator from New-York objected to giving thanks to a brave and gallant officer.

Mr. KING said that he supposed it was the duty of the Clerk to make the record.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution tendering aid to the States of Maryland and Delaware, and favoring voluntary emancipation.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) objected.

The joint resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, to amend by adding the bill to organize cavalry, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the number of cavalry regiments were reduced to thirty instead of forty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said there was a story going abroad in the newspapers that there was something wrong in this bill. The fact is the bill was reduced by a force of 37 Lieutenant-Colonels, 111 Majors, 450 Captains, ane 640 Lieutenants, making a saving of $2,000,000 to the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to provide that no further enlistments shall be made until the whole number of the army has been reduced to 500,000 men, and the rank and file of the army not increased beyond that.

After some discussion, Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his amendment.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE and TRUMBULL objected to the provision of the bill which allows a bounty for enlistment from volunteers to the regular army.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) was opposed to any recruiting officer going to Michigan regiments to induce them to leave their colors. All the fighting, so far, had been done by the volunteers.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought it would not have any bad effect on the army or volunteers in any way. There were many men in the volunteers who wish to go into the regular army; but if that was the opinion of the Senate, he moved to strike out the provision, "Giving bounty for enlistments from volunteers." Adopted. The bill then passed.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he assumed that every Senator agreed in the wish that the war might be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion. He also assumed that all wished to keep within the limits of the Constitution, and preserve it, in all its parts, for our protection, and for the benefit of posterity forever. He would not prosecute the war to the sad end, if we only succeeded in conquering the States by the overthrow of the Constitution. Unless we can save the Constitution with the Union, we had better let both go. All the evils the rebels are now enduring are the legitimate fruits of the violation of the Constitution. The Constitution says that no bill of attainder shall be passed; but it seems to be admitted that this is practically a bill of attainder. The Senator from Maine, (MORRILL,) seems to put the ground to pass the bill on, the war power, but all the powers Congress possesses are granted by the Constitution, and they are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The unlimited power of Congress, as advocated by the Senator from Maine, is only the foundation for despotism. The functions of Congress are civil and legislative, and cannot control unlimited war power. He contended that the Supreme Court settled this question, and decided that the power rested with the President. He cited from the case of Lupper vs. Borden, 7 Howard, pp. 43 and 46; also Martin vs. Mott, 12 Wheatley.

But, Sir, what will be the necessary effect of this bill, should it be passed? Would it tend to bring back these deluded people to their allegiance? What could they expect from a Government so remorseless for vengeance—not toward the guilty few, but toward all the deluded masses who are more fit subjects for commisseration than for vengeance? The sure and certain effect of this bill, if passed, would be to make peace and reunion an impossible thing. It would fill the heart of the entire people with despair, and nerve their arms with all the energy of desperation. It would turn to the blackness of night the last glimmer of hope of future fraternity, and still further incense our alienated and exasperated brethren. We have the power to suppress this rebellion, and we will suppress it. But our brethren of the South—for I am still willing to call them brethren notwithstanding their treason, and I am tempted to say in their behalf, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." But they are as keenly alive as we are to the inevitable issue of this war. They appreciate the magnitude of our power and the inflexible determination of the Government to vindicate its authority. They know that the hour is near when this rebellion must take its place among the things that were, and all that will be left of it in the present will be its blackened track and the dreary and desolate homes of its deluded and unhappy victims. They are already beginning to shape their conduct to the condition of things, which they cannot possibly avert, and they are preparing to come back to the embrace and protection of the war. And if we deal with them justly, I cannot think that the day is far distant when we will again be a harmonious and united people. A very simple statement of the case will, I think, demonstrate that we have not the power to legislate as proposed in this bill. If we recognize the existing state of things as war, then we must also recognize the rebels as public enemies, and deal with them according to the rules of war as established by the laws of nations, which we cannot change. We must deal with them precisely as with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and the laws of nations would forbid us to confiscate private property in such a case, or ever to plunder when our victorious army had invaded their country, and our Constitution, I concede, would not restrain us, but we would be restrained by the laws of nations. We could confiscate all the property which we captured during the progress of the war, but we would do it under the war-power and not by legislation. If, on the other hand, we do not recognize the rebellion as war, and the rebels as public enemies, but as insurgent citizens only, and deal with them and treat them as citizens, then we cannot pass this law as proposed, because the Constitution forbids all bills of attainder, and this is, in the meaning of the Constitution, a bill of attainder. When our armies have triumphed and the rebellion is suppressed, the Government will be restored to its authority over them, and may pass laws of amnesty embracing any part of them, and to punish the leaders for treason. But all this must be done in accordance with Constitutional provisions and guarantees, and within Constitutional limitation, and we could not even then, in the case of a convicted traitor, confiscate to the extent proposed in this bill. It is whether we regard the rebels as public enemies, or only as insurgent citizens, and we have not in either case the power to pass this bill; and the inexpediency of this bill is as manifest as its unconstitutionality. Let it be passed, and let its provisions be heralded in advance of your army as it moves South, what other effect can it have than to consolidate the entire people for one last despairing struggle against those whom they might then justly [illegible] What [illegible] could [illegible]. For one, I do not [illegible] and devastated the homes of all, but would leave some to make the guardianship of Government and protection of law desirable. Surely it is more desirable to win back our erring brethren to allegiance and love for the good old Union of our Fathers. If we cannot do this, success in our efforts to put down this rebellion will be almost as disastrous as failure.

Mr. GRIMES here read a dispatch announcing the capture of St. Marys, Fernandina, &c.

All the loyal people of the country are entitled to the same protection of property of all kinds as they were before the war, and as they ever had under the Constitution. The Government does not claim or attempt to exercise the power of changing the tenure by which loyal citizens hold their property. But it has the right to take any and all property of any citizen when the exigencies of the war may make it necessary for the suppression of the present rebellion. But in all cases where the property of loyal citizens is taken or there is necessary loss to him from the prosecution of the war, just and reasonable compensation ought to be made therefor. Government has the right and the power, and it is its duty to exercise it; to seize and confiscate all the property of every character, including slaves, of those in arms in rebellion against the Government, or who are giving aid and comfort to those in rebellion, so far as such property may come within the reach of our army, and so far as its seizure and confiscation may have any relation to the end and object of the war, and may tend to cripple and subdue the enemy and strengthen us and promote the success of our armies.

It is the duty of the Government to exercise this power, and to apply such property to the uses for which it is best adapted, and to aid in the successful prosecution of the war in defraying its expense and lightening the burdens of loyal citizens. But for all this, neither legislation nor adjudication is necessary. The power is a war power, and the right is a belligerent right, and these principles are as applicable to slaves as to any other property, and no officer should be permitted to use the force under his command in repelling fugitives from the lines, or in any way returning them to rebel masters, but they should be received and used in whatever way they could be made most available, and if any come whose services cannot be made available, let them pass through the lines and shift for themselves. The army is not bound to take care of them, and cannot have them as camp followers, to be provided for at the expense of the Government. Let all who can be advantageously used, be used, and, if need be, to save our Government from destruction, our country from ruin, and our homes from desolation. Let them be formed into companies and regiments, and drilled, disciplined and armed, to take their chances for wounds and death in the battle-field. Let no one be startled from his propriety by this declaration. I do not make it rashly, but have considered it well and comprehend its full influence. I would not do it now; the necessity has not arisen. It may never come. I trust in God it will not; but if it does, I, for one, am prepared to meet it. But I would not do it now, because it is not demanded by the stress of the war, and because the measure itself, however urgent the necessity may be, will still be distasteful and even offensive to our friends in the Slave States; and I would do nothing that was not justified by the most powerful and cogent reasons that would be offensive or unpleasant to them. Their situation is peculiar, delicate and embarrassing, and I would not add anything to still more burden them. Whenever our armies march, as they must march, and I trust will soon march, into the insurgent States, the slaves will flock to our standard in much greater numbers than they have ever done. Let them be driven back into a detested bondage to traitors, and one of two things will follow. They will either be armed by the rebels and marched against us, or the pent-up hate and revenge engendered by years of servitude toward those whom they regard, whether rightfully or not, as their oppressors, will burst forth like volcanic fire among defenceless women and children, and make one vast wide waste red with blood and black with fire of the land that has been their prison-house, that has resounded with their groans and been watered with their tears. Let us not drive them back to strengthen the rebel army or to devastate the homes of the enemy. Let us be admonished by the teachings of history, and let us learn wisdom from the lessons of past times. Let us cease the folly of attempting to conduct a war on peace principles. Economy and humanity alike demand increased vigor and energy. Mercy herself pleads for more resolute and uncompromising measures. Let our blows be quick and powerful, and let the contest be fierce and brief.

The joint resolution of thanks to Commander FOOTE was then taken up, on motion of Mr. KING, and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill from the House providing a new article of war.

[It provides that no officer or soldier of the army of the United States shall return fugitives, &c.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment, that all officers, &c., shall neither detain, harbor or conceal, any such fugitives.

Disagreed to.

YEAS—Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Wilson of Missouri—10.

NAYS—29.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment, that the article shall not apply to Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Kentucky, or wherever Federal authority was recognized.

Disagreed to. Yeas, 7; Nays, 30.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) asked if, in case the President should, at any time, call out the militia to enforce the law for returning fugitive slaves, which constitutional provision would this bill interfere with?

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that that would be enforcing a judicial decision, as the question of returning slaves was a judicial and not a military one.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment so as to prevent officers and soldiers enticing or decoying any person held to labor or service, from the service of loyal masters.

Disagreed to—Yeas 10, Nays 29.

The bill then passed. Yeas 29, Nays 9.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the appointment of sutlers in the volunteer service, and defining their duties.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a successful motion to abolish such sutlerships.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) favored this, alluding to what he had heard of sutlers swindling the solders.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) was opposed to legislating against any class of men. If there had been swindling, the fault was with those who appointed them, and whose business it was to prevent such practices.

The sutler question was discussed for a long time.

The bill passed after being amended. It requires a schedule of the articles permitted to be held, together with the prices thereof, to be prominently posted. Sutlers are prohibited from farming out their offices, nor are they allowed to sell to soldiers an amount exceeding one-fourth their monthly pay, nor shall the sutler have a lien on the same.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The rules were suspended for that purpose, 86 against 35, as follows:

YEAS.

Ashby of Ohio, Rep.
Aldrich of Min., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,
Blake of Ohio, Rep.
Brown of Va., Union.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.
Clark of N. Y., Rep.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.
Conway of N. Y., Opp.
Covode of Penn., Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.
Ely of N. Y., Rep.
English of Conn., Opp.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.
Gurley of Ohio, Rep.
Hanchett of Wis., Rep.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Lehman of Penn., Opp.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.
McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Morrill of Me., Rep.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Phelps of Cal., Union.
Pike of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Potter of Wis., Rep.
Rice of Me., Rep.
Rice of Mass., Rep.
Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Shanks of Ind., Rep.
Sedgwick, of N. Y., Rep.
Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Sherman of N. Y., Rep.
Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Stevens of Penn., Rep.
Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Thomas of Mass., Union.
Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Verree of Penn., Rep.
Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Walton of Me., Rep.
Walton, of Vt., Rep.
Wheeler of N. Y., Rep.
Whaley of Va., Union.
White of Ind. Rep.
Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Windom of Min., Rep.
Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Total, 86.

NAYS.

Ancana of Penn., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.
Browne of R. I., Union.
Calvert of Md., Union.
Cobb of N. J., Opp.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.
Hale of Penn., Rep.
Harding of Ky., Union.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.
Leary, of Md., Union.
Mallory of Ky., Union.
May of Md., Opp.
Morris of Ohio, Rep.
Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Norton of Mo., Opp.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Price of Mo., Union.
Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Smith of N. Y., Opp.
Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Thomas of Md., Union.
Voorhees of Ind., Opp.
Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
White of Ohio, Opp.
Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Wright of Penn., Union.
Total, 35.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING said this resolution was in the exact words of the President's recent special message. It related to a subject with regard to which nearly every member had made up his mind. Those who had not would not have their conclusions settled by discussion. He desired, therefore, a vote upon the subject.

Mr. GRIDER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he had come to no conclusion as to whether he would vote for or against the resolution, but he must be permitted to remark that he saw no necessity for the introduction of the resolution this morning, because the message in which it was suggested was referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Opp.,) rose to a question of order. It was, that debate rising out of the resolution goes over.

The SPEAKER overruled the point, on the ground that the rules had been suspended for its reception.

ROSCOE CONKLING said, for the reasons he had already stated, he demanded the previous question.

The House, by a vote of 59 against 67, refused to second the demand.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) said; that to him, and others similarly situated, this measure was more embarrassing than to any other class of members. They were most anxious that the question should not now be pressed, because they wanted calmly and deliberately to consider as to what their action shall be. He was thankful to the House for refusing to second the demand for the previous question, and suggested a postponement of the subject until Monday next for further consideration.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he intended to make that motion. This matter was entitled to the gravest consideration. It was only committing them to a policy on which their constituents had not reflected. The gentleman (ROSCOE CONKLING,) declared they all ought to have made up their minds on the subject. But it was one of great magnitude and which all the gentlemen here had not considered. They had had no time to communicate with their constituents. He was prepared to agree with the Message, as to the rights of States. There was, however, no State sovereignty. He repeated he did not believe his people were prepared for this policy. He knew they were not prepared to enter upon a system of purchasing slaves to be turned loose upon them. He had long entertained the opinion that the class of persons known as negroes are not capable of becoming the repositories of the freedom of this Government. When the President, in his Annual Message, declared himself in favor of procuring some place, outside the limits of this Republic, for colonization, he (RICHARDSON) thought he saw the light breaking upon him, showing the way by which they might get rid of this institution as fast as possible.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of postponement, that the true spirit and purpose of the President's recommendations might be known. It should be considered calmly. In this view he believed it would meet with the approbation of three-fourths of the members of the House. There was no occasion for raising the question, which only resulted in antagonism.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) while advocating a fair chance for discussion, said he must have a better commentator than Mr. BINGHAM, to satisfy him on the Constitutional power to purchase the slaves of rebels, or any others.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) spoke for postponement. They should consider subjects like patriots, and not partisans. He hailed the message as a bow of hope and promise.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was for the resolution, but would vote to postpone. It was but justice to the gentlemen who were here situated very differently from those who came from the North.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) briefly advocated postponement.

ROSCOE CONKLING, while explaining why he urged immediate action, said he moved the previous question after consultation with his friends. His purpose had been from the commencement to give the Administration a hearty and unqualified support.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) thought they ought not to postpone for so long a period as proposed. He moved to substitute to-morrow.

Pending which question the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10, 1862.

AFFAIRS UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Lieut. GWIN, in command of the United States gunboat *Taylor*, writes to Flag-officer FOOTE, from Cairo, under date of March 5, which is forwarded to the Navy Department by that officer, that he has just returned from up the Tennessee River, having left Pittsburgh, the place of the late engagement, on the night of the 4th inst. He reports that the enemy had not renewed his attempt to fortify. He also states that, on the morning after that engagement, (Sunday,) nine dead bodies, and one hundred wounded, many of them mortally, were found in the camp, which had been removed, the evening of the engagement, three miles back from the river. Some tents where they were carrying badly wounded men they would not allow any one to visit. Lieut. GWIN says that the loss of the rebels can be safely put down at twenty killed and one hundred wounded, and that their force on that day was 1,000 Louisiana Infantry and 500 Mississippi cavalry, besides a battery of field-pieces. Two guns 32-pounders, were on the ground, but not mounted. Lieut. GWIN states that the recent elections in Harden and McNary Counties, in South Tennessee, will prove that the Union sentiment is very strong throughout the State. The former gave 500 majority for the Union candidate out of a poll of 1,000 votes. The latter gave 200 Union majority out of a poll of 1,600 votes. He also says that the constant cry is, "Give us arms, and send a sufficient force to protect us in organizing, and we will drive the Secessionists out of Tennessee ourselves." Lieut. GWIN had enlisted a few more men in Tennessee for the United States service.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, has filled the only appointment to which he was entitled, in the Naval Academy, by a selection from that State.

NEW MEMBER FOR KENTUCKY.

SAMUEL L. CASEY took his seat, to-day, as a member of the House from the First District of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by BURNETT'S secession.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for the ninety millions legal tender Treasury notes equally to the American and the National Bank Note Companies of New-York.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Mr. Stevens' Memorial to Congress—Merits Unanimously Admitted by the Board of Examiners—Results of Experiments and Opinions of Experts Disproving the Objections of the Majority.

The following is an abstract of an elaborate paper thus entitled, and presented to Congress:

The Board lately appointed to examine the Stevens Battery, unanimously admit that the parts of the vessel above water, and intended to be shot-proof, are *invulnerable*; that the speed will be 17 knots, or nearly 20 miles an hour, even at the reduced steam pressure of 25 pounds; that the weight and efficiency of broadside, and also the capability of rapid manœuvering, are unprecedented; that all the guns can fire in any direction; that all the eight engines can be managed by two men; that the engine and other framing gives the central portion of the vessel great strength, and that the general objects aimed at are highly important; besides which, various matters of detail are approved.

After which the majority of the Board base an opinion, upon certain objections which they enumerate, that it is not expedient to finish the vessel "on the plans proposed;" and since they have described and criticised the vessel in detail, it is fairly assumed that there are no other objections.

The minority report of Professor HENRY is entirely favorable.

Since the objections of the majority were wholly of an engineering character, and the only engineering experts on the Board—Professor HENRY and Mr. STIMERS—were equally divided in opinion upon them, and since the three sea officers of the Board acknowledged that they were not experts on these subjects, by asking that a Naval Constructor might be put on the Board, it follows that there is *no majority report of experts against any feature of this vessel*.

The only objection of the majority deemed material by Professor HENRY is, that the ship is not strong enough to go to sea. This objection is answered by the certificate of Messrs. HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH, of Wilmington, Del., and Messrs. NEAFIE, LEVY & Co., of Philadelphia, *who have built about two-thirds of the iron ships which this country has produced*, that they have carefully examined the Battery, and find it *strong enough to safely stand any weather* at sea. This opinion is indorsed by the certificates of Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, of New-York, constructing engineer of several steamships, of Mr. MIERS CORYELL, Chief Engineer of the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, and of other eminent engineers, shipbuilders, and ship-owners. Again, an approved mathematical comparison, proves the battery as strong as the iron steamers *Australasian* and *Great Eastern*. The elements of the strength of the battery are then fully and clearly set forth.

The objection that the light upper deck would be "demolished" by firing over it, is refuted by the fact that a *fac-simile* of the Battery, similarly situated and fired over, in a public experiment, *was not even strained or started perceptibly*, as witnessed and acknowledged by two members of the Board.

Five days before the date of their report, Mr. STEVENS urged the Board to witness this and other experiments, but they *declined to wait and see the fact*, and declared that every artillerist knew that the deck would be demolished.

The objection that the sides of the vessel cannot carry the armor and other weight, is refuted by the fact, certified by Mr. E. W. SMITH before mentioned, that a section of the side of the vessel itself, cut loose from the adjacent parts, unsupported by the extra bracing designed to be put in, and loaded with *above twice the weight* it would have to carry, *did not perceptibly yield*, as tested by gauges.

The objection that the boilers can safely carry but twenty-five pounds of steam pressure, is refuted by the certificate of the United States Supervising Inspector of Boilers, who states that he proved them with sixty-six and two-third pounds, *which would entitle them by law to carry fifty pounds*.

The objection that the pumps for removing the water used to settle the vessel from the coal-bunkers, bilge, &c., would choke with fine coal and *débris*, is disproved by the certificates of engineers who have employed the centrifugal pumps referred to above six years, for raising sunken coal vessels, and by the sworn certificates of other engineers, that these pumps, as used for wrecking purposes, discharge shells, gravel, &c., and often 75 per cent. of sand.

The objection that the vessel would sink if the shot-proof deck fore and aft the casemate was flooded, is answered by the fact that the buoyancy of the shot-proof parts above the water more than balances the loss of buoyancy by flooding the deck, and that the vessel would settle but 14½ inches. Or, by pumping an equivalent amount of water out of the *tanks*, or by settling the vessel a little less in the first place, all which is optional, the condition of things as specified in the report could not occur at all.

The objection that the engine couplings being rigid, the shafts would cramp and heat, is answered by the statement of Mr. E. W. SMITH and of Mr. MIERS CORYELL, (who has built 125 marine engines,) that the couplings are not rigid, but sufficiently flexible.

The two or three other objections to matters of detail are comparatively unimportant, and are completely disproved.

Mr. STEVENS attributes the objections to misconceptions on the part of the Board, which he could have removed if the Board had expressed any doubts *while he was before them*. Instead of which, they omitted to witness the costly experiments he had prepared to prove the correctness of his views.

Mr. STEVENS then answers an expression of the Board, which might be understood to intimate that his plan of inclined armor is a European invention, and covered by English patents of 1858 and 1859, by stating that he experimented on inclined armor during the war of 1812; and he republishes a letter from himself and brothers to a board of army and navy officers, dated August 13, 1841, in which they advocate this and most of the other improvements in modern war vessels.

He then states that keeping these plans and results secret for the benefit of his country, was done at great sacrifice of personal considerations.

Then follows the statement of Col. DELAFIELD, (now in charge of the defences of New-York,) presumed to represent the views of military engineers generally, that the objects aimed at in this vessel are highly important and can be successfully accomplished.

The memorial concludes with the statements, that *the Government already has an interest of half a million dollars in the Battery; that its whole cost will be less than half* that of the European iron-clad vessels, which, according to the report of the Board, *are far inferior, as to protection, speed, and efficiency of broadside*; that the time required to build a vessel of equal dimensions and power would be eighteen months to two years, while the Battery can be finished in about four months; that the smaller iron-clad vessels now ordered, however valuable for special purposes, cannot compete with such fast and heavy vessels as the *Warrior*, nor keep them out of our harbors; that *all the great features of the Battery are generally approved*; and that *no objections have been raised that can be maintained*.

In an appendix there are presented illustrations and a description of the vessel, a full statement of her fighting qualities, and the results of elaborate experiments, as noted by Mr. STEVENS, and by Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer Croton Aqueduct Department, on firing the heaviest ordnance at a target representing the armor of the Battery; on the rapid loading of heavy guns by steam, and stopping their recoil by India-rubber, and on settling a vessel into the water for better protection, and rapidly turning her on her centre by two screw propellers.

The appendix concludes with the majority and minority reports of the Board of Examiners.

A Family Poisoned at Hyde Park.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, March 10.

The family of WM. JORDAN, residing at Hyde Park, Penn., were poisoned last night by inhaling gas from a coal stove. Two children were found dead, and the parents just alive, but they cannot recover.

The following extracts from a few of many testimonials, giving evidence of the efficiency of
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,
OR COUGH LOZENGES,
may be read with interest by PUBLIC SPEAKERS' SINGERS, and others requiring the same article.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers."

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New-York.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

"That trouble in my throat, (for which the '*Troches*' is a specific,) having made me often a mere whisperer."
N. P. WILLIS.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Suicide of Slavery.
CARL SCHURZ'S SPEECH
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE
Is published in
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE
THIS MORNING.
Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 5 cents. $3 per annum in advance.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Columbian Marine Insurance Stock
For sale cheap.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

Germania Life Insurance Stock
For sale cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

Rupture and Varicocele.—Dr. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases challenge the severest criticisms. If not satisfactory after sixty days' trial, they may be exchanged. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

JARMAIN—HILL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, RICHARD E. JARMAIN to CHARLOTTE A. HILL, both of this City.

RATHJEN—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 6, by Rev. C. Jones, Mr. BRUNE RATHJEN to Miss CLARA H. JOHNSON, all of this City.

DUNNING—WILDER.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 5, GEORGE F. DUNNING, of New-York, to DELIA A. WILDER, of Rochester.

GLENHAM, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a marriage notice in your paper this morning concerning myself done by some malicious person, I hope you will be kind enough to contradict the same in your next issue of the TIMES, and oblige yours, &c.
D. E. VAN AMBURGH.

DIED.

HASTIE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 10, PETER HASTIE, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SPRINGSTEEN.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, EMMA A., eldest child of Leonard and Ann E. Springsteen, aged 6 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 51 Grove-st.

ROURKE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, JOANNA, [illegible] the late James [illegible]

The [illegible] invited to attend [illegible] (Tuesday) morning, at [illegible] St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a [illegible] will be celebrated at 10 o'clock, thence to [illegible].

KING.—In [illegible], on Monday, March [illegible], GEORGE W. KING, son of Charles [illegible] King, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 115 2d-st., this (Tuesday) [illegible], at 2 o'clock.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, at his late residence, No. 18 Pike-st., NATHANIEL FERRIS, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

BURK.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, after a severe illness, WALTER BURK, aged 44 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 11, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 108 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

WEYLEN.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, after a brief but painful illness, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Edward Weylen, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, from her late residence, No. 327 Washington-st. Her remains will be taken to Pleasant Valley, Essex County, N. J., for interment.

TODD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, ELEANOR HULL, youngest daughter of Gilbert M. and Eleanor F. Todd, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

"A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven."

QUIMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 9, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL QUIMBY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLELAND.—In Astoria, on Sunday, March 9, JAMES CLELAND, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

BROCKET.—Mrs. MARY ANN BROCKET, wife of Albert Brocket, and daughter of Harman and Sarah Thatford, aged 24 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., Gowanus, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MANLEY.—Suddenly, at his residence, East Hunter's Point, Queens County, L. I., on Saturday, March 8, GARRET VOORHEES MANLEY, M. D., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his father, Richard Manley, Esq., New-Brunswick, N. J.

SCHWEIZER.—In Elizabeth, N. J., JOHN SCHWEIZER, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The train leaves for Elizabeth, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 115.—March 10, 1862.
31, 43, 29, 65, 46, 5, 61, 9, 30, 54, 64, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 116.—March 10, 1862.
50, 27, 56, 65, 11, 22, 37, 69, 41, 16, 33, 39.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
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DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
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33, 16, 64, 14, 1, 54, 50, 8, 28, 25, 22, 51.
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7, 66, 28, 8, 70, 60, 56, 14, 61, 29, 59, 37.
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RUPTURE CAN BE RADICALLY CURED, "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is doing wonders. It differs from all others—action in and up, light, cleanly, and will RADICALLY CURE. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free, No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

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BALDWIN,
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No. 65 East 25th-st.,
Are using upon all their carriages the
CORRUGATED, CASE-HARDENED
AXLE BOX,
Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.
This box reduces the friction fully one-half, causing the carriage to run much lighter.
Retains the oil six times as long as any other box, and never heats.
Parties about to place orders for either Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering.
Samples to be seen at the Factory, or the
REPOSITORY,
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TEN CENTS
SOLOS.
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A CLEAN, WHITE AND ELEGANT CHEMICAL PREPARATION,
For promoting the growth, luxuriance and
BEAUTY OF THE HAIR.
For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place and imparting to it
A RICH, SILKY SOFTNESS,
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HIGHLY BEAUTIFUL LUSTRE,
There is nothing equal to it.
It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.
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A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
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AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE manufacturers of hoop skirts will be held at the manufactory of Douglas & Sherwood, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st., TO-DAY, (March 11,) at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposed tax to be levied on steel skirts. The attendance of all manufacturers of the above goods is desired.
J. I. & J. O. WEST,
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A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT OF vocal and instrumental music will be given on TUESDAY, March 11, at the McDougal-street Baptist Church, between Spring and Prince, for the benefit of a graduate of the Blind Institution. Talented performers of that popular institution have volunteered their services. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Performance at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Cramps, Cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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S. T.—1860—X.
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Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

BIG SALE AT NO. 379 BROADWAY!—AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.—3,000 dozen elegant NECK-TIES, at 25c.; best 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, 10c. HOSIERY, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirt Fronts, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handk'chfs, at prices never before heard of!

A LADY WHO IS TAKING CARE OF A little girl for the present, whose parents are both dead, would like to have her adopted by a married couple, (without children preferred.) She is 10 years of age, healthy, good looking, and very intelligent. Any person wishing to adopt a child has now an excellent opportunity. Address Mrs. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

OUR NEXT EXPRESS FOR SHIP ISLAND will leave Boston per steamer SAXON, WEDNESDAY, March 12.
All packages intended for the troops at that place should be delivered at our office, No. 59 Broadway, previous to 4 P. M., Tuesday, the 11th.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. W[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, SUPERB PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES AND ORNAMENTS, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, RICH CARPETS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WITH THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE HOUSE.

THIS (Tuesday,) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 132 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above rich and costly furniture, &c., comprising two magnificent rosewood parlor suites in brocatel; two walnut suites in green and maroon reps; superb paintings, bronzes, valuable lava and parian ornaments; elegant rosewood etagere, centre and pier tables with a most complete assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description. The house is replete with everything adapted to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, including a large variety of rich cut-glass, French China, silver-ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of wines, liquors, cigars, foreign and domestic fruits, jellies, &c. The entire stock of a jobbing and importing house, by order of Benjamin H. Goldsmith, Assignee, consisting of casks and octaves of brandy, casks and cases of port, sherry and Madeira wines (ullage,) puncheons of old Scotch and Irish whiskys and Jamaica rum, fine old Bourbon whisky in barrels and cases, ullage pipes Swan and other gins, genuine imported champagne, Hock and other German wines, London and Dublin porter, Scotch ale, &c. Also, a large assortment of wines, brandies, gins, whiskys and rum in bottles from the shelves; together with the stock of fruits, preserves, &c., consisting of raisins, figs, prunes, sardines, olive oil, French mustard, catsup, preserved fruit, jellies. Also, the entire stock of about 200,000 Havana and domestic cigars, mostly of the finest qualities and well-known brands for City retail trade, consisting of Conchas, La Normas, Figaros, Londres, Regalias, &c. Also, office furniture, stove trucks, liquor pumps, measures, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of clothing, made in the best manner for Broadway; sales consisting of fine and superfine French cloths, dress, business and frock coats, fancy and plain pants, and a general assortment of vests, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, to close the concern.

A. B. CHAPIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; lace curtains, mirrors, clocks, bookcases, piano-forte, suites, centre-tables, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-paintings, statuary, bronzes, bedding, China, glass, silver-ware, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising some of the most desirable styles of Spring goods, direct from manufacturers, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Spring goods—to which we invite the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, bedsteads, looking-glasses, carpets, oilcloths, feather beds, sheets, quilts, mattresses, blankets, curtains, marble-top cottage suites, kitchen-ware, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ON THURSDAY, March 13, at No. 160 West 22d-st. Particulars to-morrow.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three minutes' walk from 3d or 4th av. cars. Apply to Mrs. SUTTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 87th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like to be in a plain, quiet family, may find accommodations at No. 129 East 32d-st., from the 1st of April. A basement room to let as an office if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL ROOMS to let, with breakfast, in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—EARLY IN APRIL, THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, or an entire second floor, for a gentleman and wife, with a neat attic room for servant. Must be in a good neighborhood, and one of the rooms large and cheerful. Dinner at six, private table preferred. Advertiser will entirely furnish, including table furniture, and bed-linen. If entirely suited the arrangement would be permanent. Address, giving dimensions of rooms, &c., with terms, which must be moderate, F., Box No. 2,150 Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 25th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, ON BROOKLYN Heights—near the Wall-st. Ferry—in some respectable private family, for a navy officer and his wife, where they will be the only boarders. Address room No. 113 Mansion House, Brooklyn.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife and infant daughter, in some quiet family, living on the east side of the City, or in Brooklyn. Address, with terms, B. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av. Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly, to let to gentlemen or to families, with or without meals; house has all the modern improvements.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms, in the first class house No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE CLEAN manufacturing business; it has been established many years, and pays a good profit; the business is done principally with the best firms on Broadway for cash; good and satisfactory reasons given for selling. To any person having $8,000 in cash, who desire to get a good business, this is a rare opportunity. Address JACKSON, Broadway Post-office, stating where an interview may be had, for three days.

PAINTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS qualifications, and who wishes to invest from $3,000 to $4,000, and become an out-door partner in a very good and well-established business, if well recommended, will find an opportunity by applying, by letter, for two days, PAINTS, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—JEWELRY-STORE, 20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.—Lease, stock and fixtures of a watch and jewelry store, in a first-rate location down-town, now doing a good business. Address P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.

G. A. WHITEHORNE,

No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.

NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN IN WESTCHESTER County, one hour by rail from New-York, wishes to sell his pair of carriage horses; they are greys, eight and nine years old; about sixteen hands, stout built, perfectly sound and kind; either, well adapted for coupé; price $400. Address W., Box No. 823, Post-Office.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, long tail and main, well broke to saddle and harness, sound and kind. Address, with particulars, J. SINCLAIR, No. 108 Chatham-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,

No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 90 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 16 years of age, a situation to do chamberwork, take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welch young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 8 Greenwich-av., corner Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress only; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 186 7th-av., near 23d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A LAdy about breaking up housekeeping, would like to get places for two excellent girls—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Also, a person as seamstress and lady's maid. Call at No. 197 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable person, as chambermaid or laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, or chambermaid and laundress; can make up ladies' fine silks and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to take care of grown children; has good reference. Call at No. 128 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as first-class waitress alone; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as above: is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl would like a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would not object to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK'S or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one who cannot be surpassed in French and English cooking, and in the serving of supper and dinner parties; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, having lived for the last fifteen years in first families; would go as head cook in a first-class hotel; has no objection to the country. Call at or address, for this week, No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soup, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can do French and Spanish cooking; no objection to go in the country, or in a hotel or boarding-house; is acquainted with orders; good reference given. Call for three days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF SOber, steady habits, desires to get a situation as cook; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing: is neat and careful; can produce unexceptionable reference. Call for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, over the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, and a little Spanish cooking; is an excellent baker; best references given from some of the first families now in the City. Call at No. 79 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands all branches of cooking; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; has done so for several years for the most respectable family in the City. The best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 51 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family, is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework; good City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at Mr. WHITE'S, No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist in the washing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, jellies, game; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, &c.; is willing to do washing and ironing if required; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation for herself and cousin, in one family—country preferred; one understands meats, poultry, game, and soups—the other as regular waitress and chambermaid; is a thorough parlor-maid; wages, $9 and $7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; is an excellent cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; understands baking; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family. The advertiser can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for 2 days in the shoe-store, No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A young Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City and country references. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by two colored girls, lately from the South; both understand their work thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread and plain pastry; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., first floor front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress. Understands her business perfectly. Has good city reference. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, industrious servant girl, (either in the City or country,) to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; neat, economising and reliable; wages moderate, and the best of references given. Inquire of Mr. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WAITER, &c.—AN OBLIGING young woman desires a situation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches; understands soups, game, jellies, and all kinds of pastry. Can be seen at her present employer's, Dr. Van Buren, southeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen all the week at No. 282 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation to do the general housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; she is a competent person, and fully confident of giving satisfaction. Call at No. 134½ Ludlow-st., up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 190 West 20th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; understands sickness, and would be willing to take charge of an invalid; no objection to go into the country. Address, for four days, L. H., No. 21 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant woman of much experience; reference from her employers; would take charge of a widower's family. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S COMPANION.—A young lady wishes to engage as housekeeper in a respectable private family, or as lady's companion; has no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; is willing to oblige; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and hair dresser; fully understands her business; best of City reference given. Call at No. 155 East 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linens in magnificent style, fluting, and understands the mangling of clothes, and the entire charge of fine washing and chamberwork; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; perfectly understands fine washing and French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country, can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a first-class laundress in a private family; understands fine muslins, French fluting, &c.; best of references can be produced. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant or children, or would like a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; is a neat sewer; can be seen at her former employers, where she has lived five years and a half; can be well recommended from them, and other respectable families in the City. Call or address at No. 314 West 22d-st., low basement house, as there are two houses of the same number in the same block.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—A FRENCH NURSE, VERY CAPAble, and well recommended, wants a place as nurse or maid with a family going to Europe. Call at No. 1 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. No objection to assist in the washing. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 260 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed by a lady for an English girl, a situation in Brooklyn or New-York, as nurse or to do plain sewing. Apply in De Kalb-avenue, the third house above Adelphi-st., for two days. The very best of references given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the entire charge of the children; can bring a baby up by the bottle, if required; a situation to go to the country preferred; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a genteel Protestant woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse, to assist with the care of young children; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; is quick at the needle; can work a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; city or country. Wages, $8 to $10. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting Misses' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days in the dry goods store, No. 400 2d-av., and has the best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has four years best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of a baby from its birth, or to wait on an invalid lady; is a good sick nurse; no objection to travel with a lady; good references given. Apply at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to sew by the day; is accustomed to making ladies' dresses, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 387 1st-av., below 34th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family. Is willing to assist in chamberwork if required. Perfectly understands her business. Can give three years' reference from her last place, No. 78 West 29th-st. Call for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; no objection to go to the country with a small family; has best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHolic, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—AN experienced English nurse wishes to engage with a family going to Europe to take charge of an infant or young children; unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address M. P., No. 153 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always ready.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRANDst., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to.

ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, by an active, intelligent man, where he can make himself generally useful; has been several years employed in business houses; writes a good hand, and understands accounts. Good City reference given. Address S. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS coachman or groom, by a sober and steady young man; has lived nine years in one place; has no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference, and understands the care of fast horses. Address M.D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, and groom, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has got the best of City reference from his last employer, where he has lived these last four years. Call or address to No. 305 4th-av., where he can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given. Call, or apply by note, to A. F. D., No. 18 Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches; he is an excellent groom and a good driver; he can give one year of first-class City and country reference as to character and capability. He can be seen at Mr. James Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note to D. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent Englishman, with testimonials from his only employer in this country, with whom he lived five years. Inquire of Messrs. BREWSTER & CO., coachmakers, corner of Broome and Mott sts., to whom he also refers; no objections to go to the country.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who understands his business perfectly; can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address J. O. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man—no children; is a good groom and careful driver; is also a first-class farmer; has had several years' experience in both; has the best reference from his last and former employers. Address, until engaged, R. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a married man; would have no objection to take charge of a small garden; a short distance in the country preferred; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address K. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in this City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty, from his last employer, also from his previous employers. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and reliable man, a situation as coachman, (single man, English;) City references. Address T. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or to Mr. COXHEAD, No. 1,099 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man, a Scotchman, who understands his business perfectly; can give the best of reference. Call on, or address X. Y., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN—AS COOK.—WANTED, SITuations, together, by a young Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; both understand their business thoroughly, as their reference will testify; can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; or a letter addressed to W. P. will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands both branches well; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his two last employers. Address J. L., or call at No. 31 Roosevelt-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety; can take charge of a gentleman's place. Address QUENCEY, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a young man of sober and steady habits, and who is fully competent to fill both positions; has good City reference. Address T. B., Gardener, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, who understands the care of horses and carriages; thoroughly understands the business. Address C. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young Englishman of long experience in London and New-York; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has two years' reference from his last employer in this City; is strictly sober, honest and obliging; has had care of some of the most stylish turn-outs in this City. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days, or No. 435 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young German man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; good country references. Address, for two days, A. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A married man, who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country also; is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him; is a Protestant; the best of City and country reference. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, this week.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, a married man; has a thorough knowledge of his business; understands the raising and management of all kinds of stock; can give the best of reference. Call or address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS farmer or gardener, has six years' experience in the business, and can give first-class references; is a married man with a small family. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married man, a situation as farmer; understands all kinds of farming and gardening, and the care of cattle; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 381 East 10th-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M.D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable Protestant man, as farmer and gardener; has had fourteen years' experience in this country; had charge of a large place eleven years; understands the rearing of stock, the care of poultry, and every branch of the above; is a married man, with a small family. Can be well recommended from his last place, if required. Address FARMER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A young man (American) wishes a situation; undrstands farming and vegetable gardening thoroughly; also the care and management of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address FARMER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a respectable man a situation as farmer and gardener; understands both; has had long experience; can be well recommended from his last place; is a married man with one child. Address, for two days, M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address S. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A well-qualified Scotchman wants engagement as farmer, gardener and florist on a first-class place. Wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 25 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes from hot and cold houses, green-house plants, flowers, and vegetables; his testimonials and references will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener in all its various branches. Address P. R., Gardener, at Messrs. Thorburns', No. 15 John-st., New-York, as the company knows the advertiser long. Terms moderate, and no incumbrance.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, as head gardener, by a steady active married man, without incumbrance, who has practiced gardening from a boy in the old country, and for the last ten years in this country has had the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, fruit and vegetable garden in his last situation, which he filled for three years, and took premiums in fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended. Address J. J., Box No. 200, or to A. BRIDGEMAN, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens, also the care of greenhouse plants and grapery; has two years' reference to show, as to capability, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place. Address, for two days, F. Q., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, where there is graperies and greenhouse; is an active business man; has first-class reference; a place where a quiet, sober man could settle down more an object than high wages. Address JOHN, care of Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, where the advertiser can be seen.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady and active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hothouses and greenhouses, kitchen gardens and flower gardens, fruit trees of every kind; has good reference from the gentlemen he lived with. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for C. N., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, without any incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and liability; both hot and cold grapery; his wife would take cooking in a small family. Address E. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 12 Washington-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; can take charge of greenhouse, graperies, flowers and vegetable; understands laying out grounds and farming, and taking care of a gentleman's place in general. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 74 Grand-st., up-stairs, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married man, a situation as gardener; can take charge of greenhouse, graperies, gardens, understands laying out grounds; has no objection to take charge of a small farm; can bring good reference. Call at No. 74 Grand-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man; has no family; is a good vegetable raiser; understands hot and cold frames, cold graperies, out-door flowers; will be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address, for three days, J. H., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent man; understands his business in all the various branches of horticulture; is a first-class grape-grower; refers to his last employer, where he has lived several years. Address T. M., Box No. 2,022, Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a German gardener, single, who well understands the management of green-house, grapery, flower and vegetable gardens; the best of reference will be given by addressing D. F., Gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young Scotchman on a small country seat, or as assistant on a first-class place; has considerable experience, and can be highly recommended by his late employer. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as gardener; is a Protestant married man, with a small family; is a thorough gardener—a worker and not a talker—sober and obliging. Address note or call on M. X. HARMONY, No. 7 Bowling-green.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married German, a situation as a first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best country references. Address R. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse fruit, flowers and vegetables, &c. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A GERman and his wife want situations on a gentleman's place; this man can turn his hand to almost anything, horses, gardening, &c.; the wife can take charge of the dairy; is a good cook. Both speak English. To be seen for two days at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, where a variety of male and female German servants may be had.

AS GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable man and wife; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly; the woman is an excellent laundress or waitress; understands the care of milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; no incumbrance; a lodge preferred. Address E. B., No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a single man, who thoroughly understands both branches; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference from last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted by a married man as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, a first-class gardener's or farmer's situation, by a Scotchman, a married man; has taken charge of one of the largest establishments in this country for the past ten years. Unquestionable reference given as to capability, &c. Address J. W. D., Box 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter in a private family; has lived with his relatives for several years in Europe; has the best City references from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's for two days, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man; has good City reference, and well recommended from his last place. Call for two days at No. 68 University-place, in the upholstery-store, or address a note to W. G.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of 26, in any capacity by which he would be enabled to earn an honest livelihood; is a fair penman, active, and willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to leaving the City; would prefer a position in a mercantile house down town. Address M. E. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, IN some mercantile house, by a young man, who is a good penman and a competent bookkeeper, correspondent and entry clerk. Satisfactory reference given. Address ANSON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AT THE SERVANT'S INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., a number of first-class waiters, coachmen, gardeners; also men to work on a farm, with good references.

HELP WANTED.

A MILLINER WANTED.—APPLY AT NO 1,117 Broadway, corner 25th-st.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN AS GARdener and farmer, to take charge of a small place, and to be generally useful; a German with small family preferred; an honest, industrious and capable man will find this a permanent situation; none other can keep it. Apply at No. 46 West 15th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A MIDDLE-aged English Protestant, with first-class recommendations, to take charge of an infant and three children. Apply by letter to E. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A YANKEE NOtion department, a salesman who has had experience in the business, and is willing to make himself useful in the stock. Address, stating reference and last place of employment, Y. N. D., Box No. 147 *Times* Office. Also, in the counting-room, a boy 18 or 19 years of age, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address as above.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN, IN A domestic dry goods house; commission to be paid on amount of sales; none need apply except those having A1 trade. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMstress by the month, capable of finishing dresses, &c.; good references required. Inquire at No. 103 West 42d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

GARDEN FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—Wanted, a sober, industrious and honest married man, without incumbrances, to take charge of a small country place on the Hudson River; must be willing to obey orders, and not afraid of work; his wife willing to assist in the care of poultry, and to act as laundress, if required. Address WILLIAM HENRY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.—WANTED, AN EXperienced man, who well understands the New-York and Brooklyn trade, to open a new store; one who has been accustomed to buying preferred. Apply before 12 or after 6 o'clock, for a week, to WM. HARRIS, No. 189 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT LAD IN A jobbing store. Address Box No. 2,673, Post-office.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY OF AMIAbility and refinement, a graduate of a first-class institution, having taught very successfully during several years, awaits a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin and some of the ornamentals; has also some acquaintance with music. Compensation of slight importance. References, etc., highly satisfactory. Address immediately EMMA EDMONDSON, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation at her former salary of $600. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers, trustees, principals, parents and pupils should send for circulars giving lists of educational journals, and of schools and seminaries to patronize; also furnished, the address of competent teachers and vacancies for teachers throughout the country.

RICE & ANDREWS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ENGAGED IN commercial pursuits, wishes to devote his evenings to instruction in French and German, as part compensation for board; speaks English fluently; a private family preferred, and would conform to the rules; best of references given. Address B., Box No. 1,927 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN successful operation, near New-York. Price $100, which is one-third less than the cost of the furniture. Address L. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,

No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FINANCIAL.

COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK

FOR SALE CHEAP,

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 52 William-st.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.

FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to E. B. KELLOGG,

No. 90 Beaver-st.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE STOCK

FOR SALE CHEAP,

By

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS

FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY

AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 .... $3,8[illegible]

Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861 .... 1,474,[illegible]

Total amount of Marine Premiums .... $5,3[illegible]

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 .... $4,156,165,7[illegible]

Losses paid during the same period $2,311,660,29

Returns of Premiums and Expenses $728,476,35

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock. City Bank and other Stocks $2,923,400,82

Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise 800,340,00

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages 283,780,00

Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at .... 12[illegible],02

Premium Notes and Bills Receivable .... 1,6[illegible],02

Cash in Bank .... 245,5[illegible]

Total Amount Assets .... $5,9[illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to .... $11,[illegible],210

Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 .... 1,[illegible]

Total profits for 19½ years $12,940,210

The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash .... [illegible]

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 .... $4,[illegible]

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William W[illegible],
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornelius Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JUST THE THING FOR THE TIMES.—BY practical, analytical and deductive method, Prof. ROY enables scholars to learn, without fatigue, the French and Spanish idioms, in months instead of years, as Olendorf and synthetists require. Terms moderate. Principals and parents may engage now. Address Prof. ROY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE" SUPplies schools with teachers, teachers with positions, parents with school circulars, and sells school properties. Wanted, teachers of French, music and drawing. Several Preceptresses wanted, also several Principals, and one teacher of military tactics. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

A FARMER WOULD RECEIVE INTO HIS family a few children to board. They could be instructed, if desired, by one accustomed to teaching, and a mother's care be given them. For particulars, &c., address FARMER, Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue.

R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square

PIANO-FORTES.

In every variety of scales and patterns.

Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,

near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 85[illegible] Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

FOR SALE—A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, City made; front inlaid with mother of pearl; not a blemish on it; good tone; cost $300; will sell it for about one-half. No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SEVENTH REGIMENT UNIFORM.—A UNIform, partly new, for sale low, at No. 142 Duane-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses at reduced rents:
No. [illegible] 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 148 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, 4-story.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 306 Mulberry-st., front and rear house.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 190 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 144 East 13th-st., brown-stone, English basement.
No. 148 East 13th-st., high stoop, 4-story.
No. 248 East 20th-st., English basement, 3-story.
No. 14 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, near University-place.
No. 190 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
No. 193 East 20th-st., brown-stone.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., with stoop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIOUS dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, from May 1, in West 84th-st., one block from Central Park, in full view, comprising a three-story gothic cottage, carriage-house, stable and green-house, and 8 lots in garden, filled with rare exotics and choice fruits. Neighborhood unexceptionable and rent very low to a careful and responsible family. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 130 Broadway, rear Insurance Company.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Depôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 102 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William-st., New-York.
JOHN PROVOST.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, English basement house, No. 37 West 35th-st. It is in a first-class neighborhood, in complete order, furnished with gas-fixtures, and all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. WEBB, No. 38 East 28th-st., or to SAML. SMITH, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

A FULL THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK HOUSE TO LET—No. 68 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, in superior order, having every modern convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDING, 20x50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 8th-av.; Also, a brick stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 239½ 9th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TO A SMALL FAMILY of grown persons, part of house No. 219 Varick-st., consisting of back basement, two parlors on the first floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. The other part of the house is occupied by one small family only. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, gas-fixtures, &c., near Washington Parade Ground. For particulars, inquire of
GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) four stories, brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or at No. 15 St. Luke's-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE LOWER part of a fine house with all the modern improvements, near Union-square; would be let to the right kind of a person upon favorable terms. Address A. S. G., Box No. 2,722 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW AND complete cottage, with four lots of ground, inclosed, situated on 114th-st., near 1st-av. Will be ready for a tenant by the 10th of April, at which time possession will be given. Apply to H. MENDELL, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 178 4th-st., near 6th-av.; suitable for one family only. It may be seen after 10 A. M. Rent $500 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., to A. P. SMITH, in grocery.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 103 SULLIVAN-st., near Spring; rent moderate to a good tenant; also, No. 44 Hester-st., near Essex; also, No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of WAYDEN & CO., No. 36 Dover-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE store No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.; has been established for the last eight years as a music store. Will be let at the low rent of $300 to a responsible tenant.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 466 AND 468 PEARL-st., near Chatham, used for 30 years past for groceries. Also, one hotel adjoining. For particulars, inquire of Mr. J. SINCLAIR, No. 108 Chatham-st., corner Pearl.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., near Broome, consisting of two rooms on third floor, four on the second, and back basement. Rent $240. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front dwelling-house No. 43 West 24th-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NO. 65 SECOND-AVENUE.—TO LET OR lease, the full front, three-story, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent, $750. Only responsible parties need apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 102 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 91 Washington-st., Stable No. 199 9th-st. Apply to
CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with high stoop, No. 13 West 41st., opposite Reservoir-square, 6th-av., with all modern improvements.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE REMOVED to No. 623 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

RICHARD IRVIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 54 Exchange-place.

WHITWORTH RIFLES.—JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of 50 of these celebrated rifled muskets, with bayonets complete, for sale, the lot only; also, 15,000 cartridges.
CHAS. H. VOORHEES,
No. 22 Cedar-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and built in the Italian style, with a tower. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad: rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Price, $17,000. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COT-tage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND three acres of land. All the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first class, within forty minutes of the City by railroad every hour. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, a stable, garden, &c., pleasantly situated in the village of Dobbs' Ferry, with fine view of the Hudson. Price, $4,000. Rent, $350. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or DWIGHT BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBSTANTIAL cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house, recently repaired and put in perfect order, will be rented low for a term of years to a person of undoubted respectability, who can give satisfactory security. For cards of admission apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED FIVE-STORY ENG-lish basement house, No. 188 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a private family; house has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days works; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property to be sold at Auction THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BROADWAY.—Nos. 135 & 137 Broadway, cor. of Cedar-st.
EIGHTH-STREET—No. 137, near Broadway, Nos. 25 x 92.
EAST 20TH-STREET—Two English basement houses.
WEST 32D-STREET—Nos. 101, 103, and 105 Factory Bl'dg.
Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND THOROUGH-built two-story, attic, high-basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 273 East Broadway, 21x78, with rear extension all the way up; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Price, $7,000. Terms easy.
C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,357 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privileges of Gramercy Park, the brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 111 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $900.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOTIA drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONTAINING 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Depôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNTY, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville depôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston depôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FINE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM about ninety acres, (eight acres of woodland, balance all tillable,) eight acres of apple orchard, 1,000 pear trees with abundance of small fruit, at Rye, Westchester County, two miles from depôt, house two-story frame, about 38 feet by 44 feet, with extension, supplied with spring water, barns and other out-buildings, large, convenient and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

150 ACRES NEAR PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY—A loam rich, easily-cultivated, ten minutes' walk from railroad and canal depôt; new extensive outbuildings, large dwelling, fruit and ornamental trees; excellent water in kitchen and stables; 15 acres white oak; schools, churches and best society; unusually healthy locality. Address C. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT FOR one year, with privilege of buying, a small farm of about 20 or 30 acres, with house and barn, in New-York or Connecticut, within 75 miles of New-York City. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

$400.—A BARGAIN—210 ACRES OF GOOD land, well timbered, situated in Pike County, Penn.; will make a good farm. For particulars, inquire of V. C. COOLBAUGH, Merchants, Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from depôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commander,

Will sale from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.

THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
ILLARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin	$60
Second Cabin	$30

For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, March 15,
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, March 22,
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, March 29,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM-ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS— Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and the Specific Drops alone will do it. Depôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

Partial deafness, discharges from the ears, noises in the head, blindness, chronic inflammation, granulated lids, opacity of the cornea, dimness and weakness of sight, successfully treated by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, at No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, the second floor of a house between 18th and 26th sts., bounded by Broadway and 3d-av., or on Lexington-av., between 24th and 28th sts. Gas and water indispensable. Rent moderate. Possession 1st of May. Address D. CONNOR, No. 148 3d-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE; on the Sound or Hudson preferred, and not more than one hour from New-York. Address, with full particulars, COUNTRY HOUSE, No. 19 5th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room, with privilege of sign on front of the house, by a dentist. Location within five minutes' walk south or west of City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, Box No. 230 Brooklyn Post-office, for three days, stating particulars.

WANTED—A THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP house, with good yard; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $600. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—MR. GRAU HAS THE pleasure to announce that at the particular request of many of the best patrons of Mr. Gottschalk's Concerts, he has concluded to give three MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION, at Irving Hall, on ——. The special object of these entertainments will be to present to the eye, as well as the ear, of the spectator, the method by which modern effects are produced on the piano-forte. For this purpose two pianos will be placed in the centre of the saloon, and on a sufficient elevation to enable all to see the hands of the performer. The seats will be so disposed that the line of sight will always be directly to the key-board where Mr. Gottschalk performs on one or other of the two instruments. Such an arrangement necessarily involves a considerable sacrifice of space, and as in addition to this it is desirable that only a limited number should be present, so that there may be ample accommodation for the audience, and perfect accessibility to enable Mr. Gottschalk to converse with those present, and explain what they may desire to have made clear to them, it has been determined that these Matinées shall be by subscription only. A limited number of tickets will be issued admitting to the three concerts, and the subscribers will possess the sole privilege of purchasing extra admissions. But under no circumstances will more tickets be issued, or persons admitted, than can comfortably surround the pianos.
Mr. Gottschalk, on these occasions, will play as in private, selecting fine pieces for each programme, and playing what else the audience may suggest. No other artists will assist, and the greatest care will be taken to make them as social and communicative as possible. To students of the piano-forte, these Matinées will, it is believed, be a source of great amusement and much instruction.
Subscriptions will be received at BEER & SHIRMER'S, successors to Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.
Subscription for the three Matinées, $3.
The Matinées will take place during the next two weeks.

WINTER GARDEN.

OPENING OF THE SPRING SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, March 12.
The Spring season will be inaugurated by the first appearance in two years of the renowned American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
in a
New and Original Home Play,
entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON,
which has been written by herself, and which, wherever it has been played, has been acknowledged as a most beautiful and touching picture of American domestic life.
To render the play in the most perfect form possible, an engagement has been entered into with the distinguished comedienne of the Boston and Philadelphia theatres, Mrs. Gladstone, who will make her first appearance in New-York on this occasion.
The piece will be presented with
New Scenery……by Mr. Thorne
New Mechanical Effects……by Mr. Wilson
New and Beautiful Furniture,
presenting a superb *mise en scene*.
The scenery will embrace:
ACT 1—Fashionable millinery establishment.
ACT 2—Mrs. Upperton's Boudoir.
ACT 3—The Home of the Student.
ACT 4—THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,
as viewed from the ball-room of the American Hotel.
ACT 5—Drawing-room of Florence, Fifth-avenue.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CROWDED HOUSES—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Fourth week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,)
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs……Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER……with songs……Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act 2—The Cave. Act 3—The Ball Room.
Previous to the Colleen Bawn,
will be produced Tyrone Power's laughable farce of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler, (with the song of "Widow Macree," &c., nightly encored)……Mr. J. Collins
Admission……50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls……75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)……25c.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S first Benefit in this theatre.

WALLACK'S.

WEEK'S PROGRAMME OF STANDARD COMEDIES:
TUESDAY,
THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
FRIDAY,
THE HONEYMOON.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
The
WONDER!
Don Felix……Mr. Lester Wallack
Col. Briton……Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick……Mr. Reynolds
Don Pedro, (Father to Violante)……Mr. Holland
Don Lopez, (Father to Felix)……Mr. Browne
Gibby, (servant to Col. Britton)……Mr. Norton
Lissardo, (servant to Don Felix)……Mr. Young
Donna Violante……Mrs. Hoey
Isabella (sister to Felix)……Miss Henriques
Flora……Miss Mary Gannon
Inis……Miss Crocker.

EVENINGS AT HOME—A NEW AND INTELLECTUAL Entertainment, by
MRS. JAMES,
AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY, March 11, THURSDAY, March 13, and TUESDAY, March 18.
Assisted by the following favorite artists:
MRS. MAGGIE HAIGHT,
MR. PRENDERGAST, MR. ABBOTT,
MR. MORACHI and MR. BRADFORD.
The success which has attended MRS. JAMES in Boston, Lowell, and through the Eastern States, encourages her to renewed exertions on the occasion of her first appearance in her native City.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the music-stores of Carl Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st.; Mr. Sedgwick, Court-st.; Mr. Cox, No. 183 Fulton-av.; at the bookstore of W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at the door.

LECTURES.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF SABBATH School, No. 132, Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., by Rev. WILLIAM FERRIS, A.M., the dauntless and eloquent advocate of freedom, and defender of the oppressed. Subject—*The Model Elder, as exemplified in the Life and Conversation of Thomas Angus, Thomas Horne, and Robert Dunlap*, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 11, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door of the church.

LECTURE ON THE WAR—BY REV. F. C. EWER, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1862. Tickets 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, "FREIGHT ONLY."—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will receive freight at Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad daily.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.—All parties opposed to the extension of Church-st. will meet at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs, on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 95 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LOOK AT THIS! ☞ THE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK BEAT THE WORLD! SEE THE LIST!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!!!
☞ THE $30,000 NUTT! COMMODORE NUTT! THE WHAT IS IT!!! ALBINO FAMILY!!!! THE LIVING WHITE WHALE!!!!! LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!!!!!! LIVING SEA LION!!!!!!! LIVING SEAL!!!!!!!! LIVING MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON!!! GRAND AQUARIA!!!!!! HAPPY FAMILY!!!!!!! GRAND COSMORAMA!!!!!!!!!!! A MILLION CURIOSITIES!!!!!!!!!!!!! NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE!!!!!!!!!!!!!
☞ ALL FOR 25 CENTS! NO FREE ADMISSIONS!
☞ COMMODORE NUTT is the smallest man alive! Lively, fascinating, sings, dances, draws, gives Grecian Statues! Seen at all hours!
☞ THE WHAT IS IT? That funny and incomprehensible Man-Monkey! Delights everybody. He remains but one week more.
☞ The remarkable ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar—man, wife and son—are the most astonishing and interesting specimens of this curious freak of nature ever seen.
☞ The WHITE WHALE, from Labrador, still lives, eats half a bushel of eels per day, and swims in salt water, which is forced from the sea, by steam engines, through iron pipes, laid at an expense of $7,000.
☞ The LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or Great Behemoth described in the book of Job, chap. xl., is the only animal of the kind ever seen in America. He cost $20,000, and remains but a short time longer.
☞ The GREAT ROARING, BARKING SEA LION, from the Pacific, eats 60 pounds of fish daily, and is worth going a hundred miles to see.
☞ THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, captured by OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS, the world-renowned *California hunter and trapper*, is the most enormous of these ferocious and hitherto untamed animals ever caught alive, and is worth alone the price of admission to the Museum.
☞ The LIVING SEAL has human eyes, and his every move is fascinating.
☞ The GRAND AQUARIA contains hundreds of specimens of curious and beautiful living fish, swimming in crystal ponds, including the wonderful SEA HORSES and the largest speckled trout ever seen.
☞ The HAPPY FAMILY, where cats and rats, hawks and doves, and numerous animals of opposite natures, live in harmony together.
☞ The GRAND COSMORAMA exhibits illuminated views of the most beautiful portions of the world.
☞ The SEVEN LARGE SALOONS of the Museum contain 1,000,000 curiosities in nature and art.
☞ The NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE, Sadak and Kalsarade, from the Arabian Nights, is presented in the Lecture Room every AFTERNOON and EVENING. It beats the world as a spectacular drama!
☞ Never before was half so much expense risked, nor half so much extraordinary and truly valuable novelty exhibited for only 25 cents, hence there can be NO FREE ADMISSIONS.
Admission to all only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly……Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady……Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy……Mr. Waller

HOPE CHAPEL,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

GYMNASTICS.—AN EXHIBITION WILL BE given by the members of the NATIONAL GYMNASIUM, in KNICKERBOCKER HALL, WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents each, may be obtained from members or at the Gymnasium, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
EDWARD S. BROWN, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased; the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline B. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Ezra Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Kelley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.
To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
18f-1aw12wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of, &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Griggs, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Felton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trumbull C. Kimberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 24th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.
11f-1aw6wTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'y's.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. O. D. ASHLEY, JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. ALFRED LOCKWOOD, JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of B. S. YATES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJ. S. YATES is alone authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
B. S. YATES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. W. A. YATES.
NOTICE.—The subscriber having bought out the interest of his late partner, W. A. Yates, will continue the business of manufacturing Fringe, Tassels, Gimps, &c., at the old stand, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. B. S. YATES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RYAN & HEARN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by JOHN HEARN, who will also pay all the debts of the concern.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1862.
MICHAEL RYAN,
JOHN HEARN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NORRIS & GREGG, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862. THOS. H. NORRIS, CHARLES GREGG.
The subscriber will continue the business, as heretofore, at Nos. 62 and 64 Gold-st. CHARLES GREGG.

TROUT FISHING.—T. & H. PRITCHARD, OF No. 94 Fulton-st., caught over 100 trout on the 8th of March, within ten miles of New-York City. The fish can be seen at their fishing-tackle manufactory THIS DAY, the 10th, No. 94 Fulton-st.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

[Continued from First Page.]

control, and thus the views of the Government have been accomplished.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

THE NEW POINTS IN OUR POSSESSION.

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

Brunswick we described last Thursday, when the rumor of its evacuation by the rebels reached us. It is eighty miles from Savannah, is situated upon a bluff on Turtle River, and is a port of entry with a very fine harbor, with 13 feet of water over the bar at low tide. The town has but a hundred or two of residents, and is the terminus of an uncompleted railroad running southward to Florida. Upon St. Simon's Island, which lies directly east of the mainland, the rebels had erected earthworks to guard the entrance into the ship-channel. These works were on the southern point of the island, and on Ickyl's Island opposite there were some minor defences. But the rebels a short time ago removed all the guns from these points and from Brunswick itself, for the defence of Savannah, which was adroitly menaced for this very purpose. The possession of Brunswick and Fernandina is valuable, inasmuch as they are all the seaports of any value between Port Royal and Key West, which is also in our hands. A brief study of the diagrams will show clearly both the relative and minute topography of the points mentioned.

FERNANDINA, FLA.

Fernandina is the first seaport of any importance after leaving Savannah. It is near the entrance of St. Mary's River, the boundary between Georgia and Florida. The entrance is by a channel between Cumberland and Amelia Islands, with fourteen feet of water on the bar. The town is a small place, of about two thousand inhabitants, near the northeastern end of Amelia Island. It is the Atlantic terminus of a railroad, 150 miles in length, running across the entire State of Florida, which has its other terminus at Cedar Keys, on the Gulf of Mexico, which latter place (Cedar Keys,) was also taken possession of by our troops about one month ago. The railroad makes the town a commercial point of importance. It was at one time proposed to make this road a part of a great communication between New-York and New-Orleans. There is a good prospect now of this grand project being practically carried out.

The island is sixteen miles in length by four in breadth. Its northern and eastern sides are bordered by rows of sand-hills, and backed by a forest of pine, palmetto, oak and undergrowth. Upon one of these hills Amelier Light is situated. The original village, called Old Fernandina, was a Spanish fishing hamlet. During the embargo times of JEFFERSON's Administration, it became a considerable seaport, and, according to the writers of that period, the harbor used frequently to contain at one time, 300 sail of square-rigged vessels. It speedily fell off, however, and afterward was scarcely visited by one ship a year. Upon its selection as the eastern terminus for the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, the town assumed importance, and began to increase its trade and number of inhabitants. In 1855 the railroad had been projected to Jacksonville, the capital of the State, and in June, 1860, was completed to Cedar Keys. The railroad dépôt, about which the city proper is built, is a mile from old Fernandina. The town was built by Northern capital and enterprise, and at this time nearly all the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and a considerable share of Fernandina itself is owned by Northern citizens. The entrance to the harbor is not easy in storms, and the Fernandina bar is historical for its wrecks. The privateer *Jeff. Davis* came to grief off this entrance.

The town and island form a part of Nassau County, which has a population of 3,700, about a half of whom are slaves. The productions of the region are rice and corn, with a small quantity of cotton and sugar.

St. Mary's, which is also in our possession, is a small town in Georgia, at the mouth of the St. Mary's River.

FORT CLINCH.

Fort Clinch, (see diagram,) which, as the telegram says, is the first of the United States forts recovered from the Southern rebels, is named after Gen. CLINCH, who is celebrated as a leader against the Indians in Florida in the wars which raged in 1815 and subsequent years. An old Spanish fortification once existed further down the island, built in a frail manner of a concrete of lime and shells. It has long since gone into decay, scarcely a vestige of it remaining. The present fort has been about ten years in construction, and is not more than half finished. It is a regular bastioned fort of brick-work, with heavy casemates, and guns mounted in barbette. When seized by the rebels, last Spring, it had but a few guns, of light caliber; but the rebels saw the importance of the fort, as forming the main defence of Eastern Florida, and strengthened it considerably. This appears from the fact that when the National troops took possession of the place, twelve large guns fell into our possession, including one immense rifled gun of 120 pounds calibre. Five of these were in the fort itself. The rebels had also built in the vicinity of the fort eight earthworks, and mounted them with guns, a portion of which they succeeded in removing. The principal of these earthworks was constructed upon the mainland, so as to rake the ship-channel. For five miles, vessels entering the main ship-channel are within easy range of the guns of Fort Clinch and for half the distance within a thousand yards.

It seems strange that the rebels should have abandoned such a work and series of works without making at least an attempt at defence. It looks as if they were everywhere panic-struck. On the diagram can be seen the railroad upon which the rebels fled, and the line of the river up which the fleeing rail-cars were pursued by our gunboat.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Commander Rowan's Account of the Affair at Winton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Dispatches from Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, received at the Navy Department to-day, include the report of Commander ROWAN, commanding steamer *Delaware*, who furnishes an interesting account of his reconnoissance. On the 16th of February he moved his forces, and reaching Winton, was in the act of letting go the anchor, when suddenly a force of North Carolina Volunteers opened a terrific fire of musketry and artillery on his vessel. Volley succeeded volley in rapid succession, striking her 125 times with musketry, but the enemy's artillery overshot her. Fire was opened on the rebels by the ship's shell-gun. The *Perry* being in position, promptly threw a shrapnel among the forces, which was followed by the ship as soon as Capt. QUACKENBUSH could extricate her from her position and turn the ship in the narrow river. Commander ROWAN ran down past the enemy, and landed his force about seven miles below Winton. Our troops subsequently entered the town and destroyed a quantity of military stores, tents, arms knapsacks, &c., and the quarters occupied by the troops of the enemy.

The official report of the casualties in the navy on the taking of Roanoke Island, gives the killed 6, wounded 17, missing 2.

Lieut. J. C. CHAPIN, commanding United States steamer *Valley City*, off Roanoke Island, writes to Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, under date of Feb. 25, noticing a magnanimous act of bravery by JOHN DAVIS, Gunner's Mate, on board this vessel, at the taking of Elizabeth City. He says JOHN DAVIS was at his station during the action, in the magazine issuing powder, when a shell from the enemy's battery penetrated into the magazine and exploded outside of it. He threw himself over a barrel of powder, protecting it with his own body from the fire, while at the same time passing out the powder for the guns.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, in transmitting this letter to the Navy Department, says:

"It affords me infinite pleasure to forward this communication to the Navy Department, to whose especial consideration I beg leave to recommend the gallant and noble sailor alluded to;" and adds in a postscript: "DAVIS actually seated himself on the barrel, the top being out, and in this position he remained until the flames were extinguished."

THE BATTLES IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Interesting Details of the Two Days' Fighting.

How the Cumberland was Sunk by the Merrimac.

The Congress Set on Fire and Blown Up.

Probably About a Hundred Lives Lost on the Cumberland.

The Terrific Engagement Between the Merrimac and the Monitor.

"THE BATTLE OF THE GIANTS."

A Large Hole Stove in the Side of the Merrimac.

LIEUT. WORDEN WOUNDED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

A gentleman who witnessed the naval engagement in Hampton Roads, on Saturday and Sunday, says that only one man was killed by the shelling of Newport's News. The fire of our ships had no effect on the *Merrimac* until the arrival of the *Monitor*. The *Merrimac* can do no damage to a vessel or fort, unless within a half mile, on account of the lowness of her guns, which are barely above the level of the water In a gale she would be powerless.

The report of the *Monitor's* guns was much heavier than those of the *Merrimac's* Not a man was to be seen on either ship—all being housed.

Our informant says the *Merrimac* is a "devil," but the *Monior* a little more so: and that unless a gun explodes on the *Monitor*, she would have the advantage over her adversary.

The *Monitor* has the advantage of being all the time broadside on, and able to deliver her fire from any position. Her guns being so arranged that she can rake her own decks, if necessary.

The *Merrimac* was struck seventy-five times, but no perceptible effect was produced, though she hauled off and returned to Norfolk. The *Monitor* was wholly uninjured.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10—P. M.

The Government has no uneasiness about the *Merrimac*. The *Monitor* is considered, by naval men to have clearly established her superiority in the conflict of Sunday. The *Merrimac* cannot escape.

Lieut. WORDEN, who handled the *Monitor* so splendidly, and who was the only man wounded in the engagement, arrived in Washington to-day, and reported to the Navy Department in person. WORDEN is injured about the eyes, which are closely bandaged and he has to be led from place to place. He gives many interesting incidents of the fight, and is quite sure that three of his heavy shot penetrated the *Merrimac*.

When the news was received in Washington of the *Merrimac's* advance, and the havoc she was committing among our war-vessels, there was a burst of indignation against the Navy Department for not having been prepared to meet her. It was for the moment forgotten that Congress had made no appropriation to enable Secretary WELLES to build iron-plated ships, although he had urged it three months ago, and, if Congress had acted, the iron-plated ships might now be in service.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF THE AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Marce 10.

Lieut. WISE arrived here this forenoon, bringing dispatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particulars have yet transpired, as his interview is not closed. The following items are reliable:

Capt. RADFORD was engaged on a Court-martial, and not on board the *Cumberland*. He is safe.

Lieut. J. B. SMITH, son of Commodore SMITH, was on board the *Congress*, and is killed.

The loss in killed, drowned, wounded and missing is supposed to be one hundred.

Lieut. WORDEN, who handled the *Monitor* so skillfully, is here in the hands of a surgeon. He was in the pilot-house of the *Monitor* when the *Merrimac* directed a whole broadside at it, and received his injuries from the minute fragments of shells and the powder which were driven through the look-out holes. Lieut. WORDEN was stunned by the concussion, and was carried away. On recovering, he asked, "Have I saved the *Minnesota*?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the *Merrimac*." To which he answered, "Then I don't care what becomes of me."

The injuries of Lieut. WORDEN are not supposed to be dangerous.

During the action the other rebel gunboats, and all the batteries of the enemy within reach, directed thei fire at the *Minnesota*, doing her some damage, and killing four or five of her men.

The *Minnesota* was eventually got off and towed under the guns of Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The loss of one hundred killed, given you in a former dispatch, was on board the *Cumberland*.

The crew of the *Congress* is scattered, and there are no means of ascertaining her loss at present.

The naval authorites and experts here are confident that the *Merrimac* is disabled, and that the *Monitor* is adequate to her in any condition.

The telegraph to Fortress Monroe has been fully occupied on Government business all day, which has prevented the Associated Press dispatch from coming forward.

There has been no change in the State of affairs at that point.

Every effort will be made to give the names of the killed and wounded at the earliest possible moment.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ROANOKE.

U. S. STEAMER ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS,
March 9, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy;

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, one of the look-out vessels reported by signal that the enemy was coming out. I immediately ordered the *Minnesota* to get under way, and as soon as the two tugs appointed to tow this ship came alongside, I slipped our cable. The *Merrimac* was soon discovered passing out by Sewall's Point, standing up toward Newport's News, accompanied by several small gunboats. Every exertion was made by us to get all the speed on the *Roanoke* that the two tugs were capable of giving her; but, in consequence of our bad steerage, we did not get ahead as rapidly as we desired.

The *Merrimac* went up and immediately attacked the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, but particularly the latter ship, which was hid from us by the land. When about seven or eight miles from Fortress Monroe, the *Minnesota* grounded. We continued to stand on, and when we came in sight of the *Cumberland* we saw that she had careened over, apparently full of water.

The enemy, who had been joined by two or three steamers from James River, now devoted themselves exclusively to the *Congress*, but she being aground, could bring but five guns to bear on them, and at ten minutes before 4 o'clock we had the mortification of seeing her haul down her flag.

I continued to stand on until we found ourselves in three and a half fathoms of water, and was on the ground astern. Finding that we could go no further, I ordered one of the tugs to tow us round, and as soon as the *Roanoke's* head was pointed down the Bay, and I found she was afloat again, I directed the tugs to go to the assistance of the *Minnesota*, under the hope, that with the assistance of the two others which had accompanied her, they would be able to get her off, but up to the time that I now write, have not succeeded in doing so.

At 5 o'clock, the frigate *St. Lawrence*, in tow of the *Cambridge*, passed us, and not long after she also grounded; but by the aid of the *Cambridge*, she was got afloat again, and being unable to render any assistance to the *Minnesota*, came down the harbor. In passing the batteries at Sewall's Point, both going and returning, the rebels opened fire on us, which was returned from our pivot guns; but the range was too great for them, while the enemy's shot fell far beyond us. One shot went through our foresails, cutting away two of our shrouds, and several shell burst over and near the ship, scattering their fragments on the deck.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock we discovered that the rebels had set fire to the *Congress*, and she continued to burn till 1 o'clock, when she blew up. This was a melancholy satisfaction to me, for, as she had fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was far better to have her destroyed than she should be employed against us at some future day. It was the impression of some of my officers that the rebels hoisted the French flag.

I then heard that the *Monitor* had arrived, and soon after Lieutenant-commanding WARDEN came on board and I immediately ordered him to go up to the *Minnesota*, hoping she would be able to keep off an attack on the *Minnesota* till we had got her afloat again.

This morning the *Merrimac* renewed the attack on the *Minnesota*, but she found, no doubt greatly to her surprise, a new opponent, in the *Monitor*. The contest has been going on during most of the day, between these two armored vessels, and most beautifully has the little *Monitor* sustained herself, showing herself capable of great endurance.

I have not received any official accounts of the loss of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, but no doubt shall do so, when it will be transmitted to you.

I should do injustice to this military department did I not inform you that every assistance was freely tendered to us, sending five of their tugs to the relief of the *Minnesota*, and offering all the aid in their power. I would also beg leave to say that Capt. POOR, of the Ordnance Department, kindly volunteered to do duty temporarily on board this ship, and from whom I have received much assistance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MARSTON, Captain and Senior Officer.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The following is copied from an official report of Gen. WOOL, dated to-day:

"Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. The *Merrimac* has not made her appearance since yesterday. It is not yet ascertained how much she was injured. The Chief-Engineer of the *Monitor* says that three balls from that vessel passed through the *Merrimac*. The *Monitor* suffered very little, although she was struck twenty-three times."

FULL DETAILS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 9,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Monday, March 10.

The long-expected Confederate steamer *Merrimac* has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gunboats which came out with her from Norfolk and Jamestown, down the James River, made an attack upon Newport's News and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The *Merrimac* was first seen from the ramparts at Fortress Monroe, on her way to Newport's News, at about a quarter before one o'clock. Two rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried a rebel flag at the stern, and had a French flag at the mast-head.

The *Merrimac* also had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a Commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag.

The sides, bows and stern of the *Merrimac* were coverng with sloping iron plates, extending about two feet below the water-line and meeting above like the roof of a house. At her bows on the water-line are two sharp iron points, resembling plows, about six or seven feet apart. Her number of guns is stated at twelve, but she might not have had so many At her bows were seen two guns, projecting from long elliptical portholes.

The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between 1 and 2 o'clock, and by that time the *Minnesota* had got under way for the scene of action.

The *Roanoke*, the flagship, having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since, was taken in tow by the gunboats *Dragon* and *Young America*.

At about the same time the alarm-gun of Fortress Monroe was fired, and the whole garrison promptly turned out under arms.

The Tenth Regiment of New-York was briefly addressed by Col. BENDIX, and all testified the greates delight at the prospect of action.

After being under orders for some time, the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport's News, and the *Merrimac* soon turned the point, and was lost to view from the fortress.

The first shot was fired from the frigate *Cumberland*, at a little past 2 o'clock. The Sewall's Point battery then opened on the *Minnesota*, which was passing, and the Sawyer gun from the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewall's Point.

A thick smoke was soon seen to rise above Newport's News Point, indicating that the battery there as well as the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, was engaged.

The details of the action could not be seen from the Fort, but a telegraphic dispatch was received announcing that the *Cumberland* and *Merrimac* were in close quarters.

As the latter approached the *Cumberland*, she did not pay any attention to the *Congress*.

After firing two guns at the *Cumberland*, the *Merrimac* struck her with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her at the water line seven feet in extent.

The *Cumberland* immediately commenced to sink, when the *Merrimac*, backing a short distance, ran into her a second time making another terrible hole in her, which caused the water to run into her at a furious rate.

The *Cumberland* continued firing until the water began to enter her port-holes, when she careened over slowly, and finally sank at about 3 o'clock.

The Newport's News battery and the guns of the *Cumberland* fired continuously upon the *Merrimac*, but no apparent effect was produced upon her.

The *Minnesota*, unfortunately, got aground on the way up, and could offer but little assistance.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* arrived from up the James River. The former was disabled early in the afternoon, and put on shore for repairs.

After sinking the *Cumberland* the *Merrimac* turned her attention to the *Congress*, and in less than an hour afterward a "white flag" was hoisted on board of the *Congress*. A rebel gunboat immediately went alongside, and the officers and marines being taken prisoners, the seamen were allowed to escape to the shore.

The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* arrived here during the afternoon, and without dropping her anchor proceeded up the river. She followed the example of the *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, in firing upon Sewell's Point, but like theirs, her shot fell short.

The gunboat *Mystic* was also towed up in the afternoon, but at sundown the *Roanoke*, the *St. Lawrence* and the *Mystic* all returned.

After 4 o'clock the *Merrimac* continued to throw shells into the camp at Newport's News, while the *Jamestown* and other rebel gunboats commenced firing upon the *Minnesota*. The latter replied as vigorously as possible, and the conflict was continued, without any apparent effect, until dark.

During the evening the *Congress* was set on fire and made a brilliant spectacle. At midnight she was blown up, and made a tremendous explosion.

During the evening the *Monitor* arrived very opportunely, and at once proceeded up the river, although not prepared to take her part in the action.

During the night only an occasional gun was fired.

Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport's News early in the afternoon. But little serious damage was done there, and no one was killed.

This morning the conflict was renewed.

Until the presence of the *Monitor* was known to the *Merrimac*, the latter was engaged with the *Minnesota*, and but for the fortunate arrival of the *Monitor* the *Minnesota* might have been lost.

The two iron-clad vessels, the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, engaged each other for two or three hours, at long and at short range.

No perceptible effect was produced upon either.

They went alongside of each other once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down, but they soon reappeared again to renew the action.

The Ericsson Battery finally succeeded in forcing a long hole in the port side of the *Merrimac*, and she retired with the whole rebel fleet to Norfolk at about 1 o'clock.

The United States gunboat *Oregon* was struck by the *Merrimac* in her boiler, and was blown up this morning.

The United States gunboat *Zouave* was also seriously damaged, and was obliged to return.

The principal loss of life was on board the *Cumberland*, where, it is thought, as many as 150 men must have been killed or drowned.

But six lives were lost on board the *Minnesota*, according to the report of one of her officers.

A rebel gunboat was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the *Cumberland*.

The crew of the *Minnesota* were brought on shore yesterday afternoon.

A LATER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 9.

With the assistance of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, the *Minnesota* has been got off, and she is now on her way here. She has received numerous shots, but no serious damage.

The *Congress* is supposed to have lost over one hundred men, including but one officer.

The escaped crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress* have arrived here.

The *Monitor* has come up to the expectations that were formed of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New-York, and although the sea covered her decks completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the *Minnesota* and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the *Merrimac*, which had previously been proof against everything.

Capt. WORDEN, of the *Monitor*, was wounded in the head while he was looking out of the wheel-house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew.

We have not yet any list of the killed and wounded.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 10.

The *Minnesota* had not been got off when so reported yesterday, but was finally got off during the night, and returned to her usual station at the entrance to the Roads. She is again ready for action.

The *Monitor* came down early this morning, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the various vessels in the harbor. Gen. WOOL and Staff and Assistant-Secretary FOX went on board this forenoon. She was found not to be damaged in the slightest degree, and is as well prepared as ever for another conflict. Her performance was perfectly satisfactory to her officers and men, and they all speak of her in the highest terms of praise.

The gunboat *Whitehall* took fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. Three of her guns, all of which were shotted, went off at intervals, and a shell burst in the air, scattering its fragments about the fort, without, however, doing any damage. Another gun was saved by the harbor crew.

The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo* arrived here this forenoon from off Charleston. She brings no news.

The latest estimate of the number killed on the *Congress* is 50, including three officers—Lieut. JOS. B. SMITH, commanding; Acting-Master THOMAS MOORE, and Coast-Pilot WM. RHODES. Capt. WM. SMITH, who commanded the *Congress* until recently transferred was unhurt. Twenty-seven are reported wounded and 40 more were taken prisoners, none of them officers.

On board the *Cumberland*, Rev. Mr. LANHART, the Chaplain was drowned, and Master's Mate JOHN M. HARRINGTON, was killed. But few of the wounded escaped to the shore. The number of killed and wounded is stated at about one hundred and fifty.

On the *Whitehall*, Third Assistant Engineer ANDREW NESBIT, and ROBERT WAUGH, and CHARLES O'CONNER, were killed, and two or three were wounded.

On the *Dragon*, which received a shot in her boiler three men were wounded, not officers.

The *Wm. Wheldon* received a shot in her boiler, and the *Rescue* was damaged in her machinery. The former was towed to Baltimore to-night by the *Adelaide*.

The *Minnesota* lost 6 men killed and 17 wounded not including any officers, so far as known. She is said to have received quite a number of shots.

The *Roanoke* received but two shots, and little damage was occasioned by them. No casualty occurred on board, except the falling of a man from aloft.

It is generally believed now that the *Merrimac* must have received serious damage. It is the testimony of some that she was considerably listed on one side as she went behind Sewall's Point, probably to repair some leakage above the water-line.

A tug came out from Elizabeth this forenoon, and after taking an observation, returned without making any demonstration.

THE MONITOR AND THE MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says that the *Merrimac* did not make her appearance to-day. The *Monitor* was honored with salutes and cheers, both from the fort and the fleet. Everybody was enthusiastic in her praise, for the good services she yesterday rendered.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

Return of the Steamer which Towed her to Fort Monroe.

The steamer *Seth Low*, Capt. COFFIN, from Fortress Monroe, in 24 hours, has just arrived at this port. She sailed hence on the 6th inst., at 10 A. M., with the battery *Monitor* in tow, the wind light from N. W. At 11 P. M. she made Barnegat light, wind N.W. On the 7th, at 4 A. M., Absecomb light was in sight, and the wind was from the North and quite strong. At 10:30 A. M., made the Capes of the Delaware, the wind still blowing strong from N.N.W., and the sea breaking over the battery, when she set her colors Union down, and reported that the sea had broken in her smoke-pipes and put out the fires. She shaped N.W, for five hours to keep her head to the sea. The gunboats *Sachem* and *Currituck* were in sight, but were unable to render any assistance. After five hours the wind moderated, and she arrived at Fortress Monroe at 9 P. M. on the 8th.

FIGHTING AT NEW-MADRID.

The Rebels Engaged by the Investing Forces Under Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 10.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Cairo, says Gen. POPE's forces have reached New Madrid, and heavy cannonading had been heard in that direction. The enemy are there in strong force and gunboats from here will soon move down to assist Gen. POPE's force. The enemy have been endeavoring to drive the latter back by throwing shells among them from their boats.

The total number of torpedoes found in the river and on its banks is over 400.

Exciting news from New-Madrid and vicinity may be expected immediately.

Large gangs of negroes have been set to work on Forts Randolph and Pillow. The former mounts 100 guns.

EXCITEMENT IN MEMPHIS.

Very Few Rebel Troops There—The Legislature Scattered—Gov. Harris Attempting to Rally the People.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 10.

An intelligent gentleman, from Memphis Wednesday last, reports the citizens greatly alarmed, and relying on Forts Pillow and Randolph for defence. There are very few troops at Memphis. The Legislature had scattered, after several ineffectual attempts to transact business. Gov. HARRIS was greatly excited, and flying about from one Southern point to another, with little prospect of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Recent Report of a Battle Greatly Exaggerated—Skirmishing in Favor of the National Forces.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, March 10.

QUARTREL's band entered Aubry, Kansas, on the 7th, killed five men, and stole fifteen or twenty horses.

A letter from Santa Fé of the 23d, having a postscript of the 24th, from a reliable source, makes mention of the battle at Valverde on the 16th. The enemy appeared within a mile and a half of Fort Craig, showing a front of 1,500 cavalry, with a reserve of 500 men, with six pieces of artillery. Several shots were exchanged, when the enemy retired in good order. Loss, one killed on each side.

Several small engagements occurred during the week, which resulted in our forces capturing some prisoners, one of the enemy's flags, which was a United States flag with the letters altered. The express arrived on the evening of the 23d, in 24 hours from Fort Craig, but brought nothing official, except a letter from Gov. CONNOLLY, which stated that the fighting was going on when the express left. Our forces had captured over one hundred of the enemy's mules, and the principal wagon-master, besides killing a great number of Texans. The enemy were hard pressed for water, and were moving toward Valverde, at which point 2,000 of our men were stationed.

No reliance is placed upon the recent report from Denver City.

STOPPAGE OF SOUTHERN PASSPORTS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 10.

For the present no more passports to go South will be granted.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 10.

The expedition sent out from Sedalia by Brig.-Gen. MCKEAN into Bates' County, has just returned with 40 prisoners of war, recruits from PRICE's army, a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

MARAUDING REBELS PUNISHED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 10.

On Friday night last a squad of cavalry, under the notorious rebel Col. JOHN MORGAN, who was some time since erroneously reported killed, attacked a National picket, fifteen miles south of Nashville, taking two prisoners and six Government wagons. On Saturday a party of Ohio National cavalry went in pursuit, found and attacked the rebels, killing four of MORGAN's men, capturing eight and recovering the six wagons. They are now in pursuit of MORGAN's gang, confident of catching them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

Mr. PRUYN presented the petition of the Albany Institute to provide for the collection of statistics of the rebellion.

The following bills were reported favorably upon:

To provide Schools of Correction in the Alms and Poor Houses of the State. To exempt the Vassar Female College from taxation.

Bills were introduced by Mr. MONTGOMERY, to amend the acts relative to State Prisons; by Mr. ROBINSON, to extend streets in the City of New-York running to the Hudson and East Rivers—(the same bills were introduced by Mr. PHELPS in the Assembly:) also, to regulate the inspection of buildings in New-York; by Mr. BAILEY, to provide that the certified copy of the last will or testament of a party, proved before a Surrogate, be made the same in evidence as the original will.

Mr. HARDIN moved to authorize the President to appoint a Grinding Committee. After some opposition by Mr. HUTCHINSON, the motion was lost.

The bill relative to the liability of stockholders was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

A motion to strike out the first section providing for the reassessment of stockholders was lost.

Mr. HARDIN moved to amend by providing that the clause shall not apply to any person who has or may compromise his liability as a stockholder. Adopted.

Mr. PRUYN moved an amendment that the bill shall not apply to any bank against which proceedings have been instituted under the act, and in which receivers have been heretofore appointed. Lost—9 to 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

A number of petitions being presented to allow the Supervisors of Madison County to grant licenses, a struggle took place in reference thereto, the prohibitory men desiring they should be referred to the Select Committee on Excise. The petitions, after a long debate, were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PHELPS and others presented petitions in favor of the Metropolitan Health Bill.

Several petitions were presented against the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported favorably on the Senate bill to reorganize the Harbormaster's Department. Ordered to be printed, with amendments.

The following bills were reported favorably upon by Committees:

To amend the charter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company; to reduce the number of Directors of the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company; relative to dividends of life insurance companies; relative to the trial of offences committed against joint-stock associations; to reorganize the State Idiot Asylum; to incorporate the Spring street Railroad.

Mr. TRACEY gave notice that there would be a minority report upon the Broadway Railroad bill.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment to the United States of the direct tax assumed by the State of New-York, and appropriating the proceeds of the State tax, under chapter 277 of the Laws of 1861. The bill was made the special order for Thursday morning.

Mr. LOUTREL introduced a bill to appoint Charter Commissioners of New-York, to meet May 1, and frame a charter. The Commissioners named are Luther R. Bradish, Andrew Corrigan, John E. Devlin, Hiram Walbridge, Wm. M. Evarts, Sheridan Shook, John Kerr, J. Winthrop Chanler, J. W. Allen, Rufus Andrews, A. V. Stout, Saml. J. Tilden, Simeon Draper, Chas. A. Stetson, John Dimon, John Kelly, Wm. Tucker, John W. Edmonds, Nelson J. Waterbury, Fred. A. Talmadge, Chas. H. Marshall, Geo. H. Purser, David T. Valentine, Wm. Allen Butler, Elijah F. Purdy, David S. Jackson, [illegible], Peter B. Sweeney, Robt. S. Gould, C. Godfrey Gunther.

Mr. PROVOST introduced a bill to extend [illegible] Leonard and Exeter streets, and to close [illegible], Brooklyn.

Mr. MCMULLEN called up his motion to discharge the Select Committee from further consideration of matters relative to the excise prohibition, and refer the same to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved the previous question, which was ordered, amidst considerable excitement. The Yeas and Nays were ordered on the resolution, which was lost—47 to 51.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, who changed his vote for the purpose, moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. DARCY moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—46 to 52.

After much excitement, Mr. CALLAHAN moved to adjourn. Carried—48 to 47.

The House then adjourned, leaving the question on the reconsideration of the vote still pending.

The Broadway Railroad Corporators.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The following are the names of the Broadway Railroad Corporators: Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Shaack, Isaiah Blood, Nicholas Bradt, O. D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Nest, Oliver Laduce, Willard N. Bennett, Charles T. Baldwin, Wilton N. Shiff, J. J. Austin, Christian B. Morrison, David Ramsey, Wm. S. Willard.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN BARNUM runs short of curiosities his own advertisements will serve him in that line, a good sample of which is found in to-day's paper. Few who read it will doubt this being a "*gala week*" there.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 10—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Theo. Kegel, Clara Rumpler, Mr. Bose, W. Rossner, Marie Rossner, F. Achert and lady, Julius Hilger and lady, B. S. Proctes, A. Schroer, O. Engleblom, A. Grannan, F. Pfaff, N. Merritt, S. Gensler and child, C. Fench, A. Steinam, H. B. Lega and lady, E. Schulze, P. Schifflin, B. Ballerin, G. Dry, G. Kayphausen, J. Diedren, Louise Leng, A. Friedmann, wife and six children.

MARCH 10—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Reyford, Mrs. Hicks, J. Bloch, W. E. Raines, H. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Linham, J. Clunas, G. L. Tapscott, H. Brown, J. Mauger, Mr. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Grovenor, Miss Grovenor, Mr. Grovenor, Jr., Miss L. A. Rogers, Mr. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, J. R. Lindsay, C. Gascoyn, G. Phillipps.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 6 02 | Moon sets.... 2 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 4 18 | Hell Gate.... 6 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Ships John Runyan, Cown, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Anglo-Saxon, Cavarly, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks E. Sherwood, Hall, Philadelphia, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Henrietta Susanna, (Dutch,) [illegible], Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co.; John Bull, (Br.,) Roberts, Plymouth, Eng., W. J. Dewey & Co.; Mondamin, Ferrell, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Elbe, (Hamb.,) Boll, Antwerp, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Arabella, Linsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Balclutha, (Br.,) Hart, St. Johns, N. F., R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Schooners Memento, Birdsall, Hatteras Inlet, W. L. McCready & Co.; A. M. McClellan, McLean, Curacoa, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, New-London, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 26, and Queenstown 27th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 28, lat. 51, lon. 14 26, passed Br. brig A. D. Whidden, and supplied her with provisions. March 1, lat. 50 56, lon. 22 6, passed schr. M. P. Rich, with bowsprit gone, bound E. 6th inst., lat. 44 25, lon. 50 20, exchanged night signals with steamship Kangaroo, hence, for Liverpool; same day, lat. 43 40, lon. 53 20, at 4 P. M., passed ship Orient, Hill, for New-York from Liverpool. 9th inst., lat. 40 28, lon. 69 10, at 10:15 A. M., passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Feb. 23, Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 7th inst., lat. 47 42, lon. 36 4, passed a ship showing a white signal, with letter W. in it, bound W.; 9th, lat. 40, lon. 66 59, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool. The H. has had stormy weather during the voyage.

Steamer Rockland, Snow, East Machias 3 ds.

Steamer Comet, Norman, Philadelphia, in ballast.

Ship Elizabeth Yeo, (Br., of Bristol,) Scott, St. Vincent, C. D. V., Feb. 5, in ballast to E. K. Alburtis. Feb. 28, when on the western edge of the Gulf Stream, about 24 hours' sail from this port, barometer fell from 30.10 to 28. Feb. 25, encountered a severe gale from E. to N. W.; blew away topsails and lay under bare poles for 8 hours, blowing a complete hurricane; has had a succession of gales N. N. E. to W. for 11 ds. March 1, lat. 37 45, lon. 67 45, saw a wreck; bore down to see if assistance was required; it proved to be a brig or bark abandoned, with cargo washing out; foremast and bowsprit standing; mainmast lying over the stern; poop washed away; painted white on deck, outside black, with a gilt ribbon, and a gilt snake figurehead; the cargo consisted of flour and butter or lard; was apparently an American-built vessel. 4th inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 68 10, spoke steamer Saxon, of Boston, in search of frigate Vermont. March 8, lat. 39 15, lon. 78 50, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15. March 10, 2 A. M., struck on the East Bank, where she labored and strained to a considerable extent until 3:30 P. M., when, with the assistance of steamtug James A. Stevens, Capt. Hermance, A. T. Morris, Capt. Smith, and Rapid, Capt. Palmer, she was pulled off, and towed to this City.

Ship Wanderer, Forbes, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Williams & Guion. Had nothing but westerly gales since leaving the Channel. Nov. 4, on the outward passage, Owen Riley, seaman, of Dublin, jumped overboard. Jan. 21, Lewis Grey, seaman, of Havre, fell from the jib-boom overboard and was lost. Feb. 28, lat. 38 30, lon. [illegible], fell in with bark Ariel, of New-York, with colors union down; ran down to her, but blowing heavy at the time, could not ascertain what she wanted; hove to under her lee for one hour, when she hoisted her colors; made sail and stood to the S. E. March 3, lat. 37 8, lon. 67 40, passed a vessel of about 300 tons, on her beam ends, and full of water, apparently not long in that situation.

Ship Bavaria, Warren, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. and 51 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Has been 22 ds. W. of Grand Bank. Feb. 3, 75 miles S. W. of Cape Clear, was boarded by ship John Cottrell, hence for Liverpool; had been in a heavy gale a few ds. previous, and received considerable damage. 8th inst., on the southern edge of George's, saw a schr. with mainmast gone and abandoned; same day, saw a steamer strg. S. W., supposed her to be a U. S. gunboat.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Evalds, Havre 58 ds., in ballast to Wm. Ropes & Co. Has experienced strong N. W. gales most of the passage; split sails, &c. 8th inst., saw ship Great Republic, bound S.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, Glasgow and Greenock Feb. 1, with coal to Wm. Nelson & Son. Was 14 ds. to the Banks.

Ship Manchester, Trask, Liverpool Jan. 28, with mdse. and 28 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Feb. [illegible], Edward Taylor, seaman, died from the effects of frost. 4th inst., lat. 44, lon. 66, spoke U. S. gunboat Aristook, in search of frigate Vermont.

Ship Fidelia, Beesling, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Helen Maria, (of Boston,) Marshall, Gibraltar Jan. 26, with wool, corks, &c., to master.

Bark Hannah Thornton, Johnston, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, tobacco and cotton to John A. McGaw.

BELOW—Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

March 9—Br. steamer Havana, for Havana; bark Hamlet, (Hamb.,) for Cork. Schr. Josephine B. Smith, for Porto Rico.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 10—Arr. barks Edwin, Glasgow; David Kimball, St. Nazaire; Franklin, Trinidad; [illegible], Manzanilla; Hancock, Cienfuegos.

Spoken, &c.

Adriatic—fishing schr., of Eastport, March 3, on George's Bank.

Lammergier—Br. ship, hence, bound E., March 4, lat. 29 20, lon. 68 10.

Manhattan—U. S. bark, strg. S., all well, March 2, lat. 28 54, lon. 71 7.

Vision—ship, from Boston for Liverpool, 2 ds. out, 5th inst., lat. 42 3, lon. 65 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, March 2, bark Young America, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Ida McLeod, Runnels; Abana, (Br.,) for Calais, Me., to sail in 2 ds.

At Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 18, bark Evening Star, ldg.; brigs Henry M. Hine, Dart, for New-York in 8 or 10 ds.; Emma, for do., ldg.; Mariner, for do., ldg.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.—A GENTLEMAN and wife wish, in a first-class house, with few boarders—private house preferred—a suite of rooms or parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with bath-room and water-closet. The table must be fine, and [illegible] with rooms. Location, 5th and 7th avs., 10th and 20th sts. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,295 Post-office.